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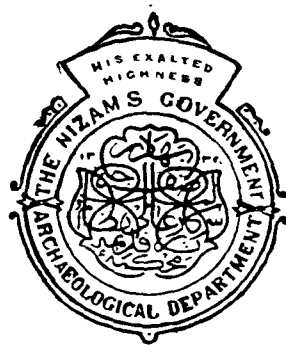
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ANNUAL REPORTS OF THE ARCHÆOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT
OF
HIS EXALTED HIGHNESS THE NIZAM'S DOMINIONS

1341-42 F.
1931-33 A.C.

ANNUAL REPORTS
OF THE
ARCHÆOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT
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HIS EXALTED HIGHNESS THE NIZAM'S DOMINIONS



1341-42 F.
(1931-33 A.C.)

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1935

NOTE

As an economy measure the Reports for the years 1341 and 1342 Fasli have been printed together and bound in one volume. The texts and appendices of these Reports have, however, been kept separate so that readers may be able to judge the progress of work during each year.

G. YAZDANI,
*Director of Archaeology,
Hyderabad-Deccan.*

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CONTENTS OF THE REPORT FOR 1341 F. (1931-32 A.C.)

OFFICIAL NOTES

	PAGE
Review of Government on the Report	vii
Letter from the Director of Archaeology to the Secretary to Government, Judicial, Police, and General (Archaeological) Departments	x

REPORT

Personnel	I
Tours	I
Survey of Monuments	I
Conservation	4
Epigraphy	7
Numismatics	7
Museum	7
Publications	8
Library	8
Photographs and Drawings	8
Expenditure on Conservation	8
Expenditure on the Maintenance of the Department	9
Tour programme for 1342 Fasli	9

APPENDICES

A Diary of the Director	13
B Diary of the Assistant Director	14
C Statement of Expenditure on the Department	15
D Statement of Expenditure on Ancient Monuments	16
E List of books acquired for the Library during the year under report	20
F List of Photographs	26
G List of Architectural Drawings	30
H List of copies of Ellora frescoes	31
I List of copies of Ajanta frescoes	32
J Note on the working of the Museum	33
K List of Exhibits acquired for the Hyderabad Museum	35
L Note on the coins in the Cabinet of the Hyderabad Museum	39
M List of Coins acquired for the Cabinet of the Hyderabad Museum	40
N List of books acquired for the Library of the Hyderabad Museum	41
O Statement of expenditure on the Hyderabad Museum	43

LIST OF PLATES
of the
REPORT FOR 1341 F. (1931-32 A.C.)



PLATE

- I (a) Doranhalli Mosque : Gulbarga District ; (b) Karāchūr Mosque : General view.
- II (a) Karāchūr Mosque : Interior ; (b) Main Temple of Rāmappa (Pālampet) : After Restoration.
- III (a) A black stone image of Parvatī in the Hyderabad Museum : (b) An image of Surya in the Hyderabad Museum.
- IV (a) Ghanapūr Temples : Warangal District. General view ; (b) Main Temple of Ghanapūr.
- V (a) A figure-bracket of the Main Temple of Ghanapūr : (b) Another bracket of the same Temple.
- VI (a) Dargāh of Ḥazrat Shāh Ashraf Biyābanī : Ambad, Bid District ; (b) Sultān Fāṭima's Mosque . Gogi, Gulbarga District.
- VII Chānd Sultāna's (Chānd Bibī) Mosque at Hirapūr : Gulbarga.

*Proceedings of the Government of His Exalted Highness the Nizam
in the Judicial, Police, and General Departments (Archæological)*

No. $\frac{1}{1}$ Miscellaneous

DATED, HYDERABAD-DECCAN } 1ST DAI, 1343 F.
5TH NOVEMBER, 1933 A.C.

SUBJECT

**Review of the Report on the working of the Archæological Department
for the year 1341 Fasli (1931-32 A.C.)**

Personnel.—There has been no change in the personnel of the Department during the year under review. In the beginning of the year the Director proposed to bring to completion the remaining three volumes of his work on Ajanta which are in the course of printing. The proposal was approved of by the Executive Council and the sanction accorded under a *Firman* dated the 15th Šafar, 1351 H. (22nd June, 1932 A.C.). Mr. Syed Yusuf, the Assistant Director, has been placed in charge of the ordinary work of the department.

During the year under review the Director went on deputation to England to supervise the printing of the second volume of '*Ajanta*'. He was away from Hyderabad, from the 21st Tīr to 30th Ābān, 1341 F. During the absence of the Director, the Assistant Director, Mr. Syed Yusuf, was in charge of the current work of the department.

Tours.—The Director toured in all for 103 days in the Aurangabād and Bidar Districts and the Assistant Director toured in the Nalgonda, Bidar, Gulbarga, and Raichūr Districts.

Survey of Monuments.—The Director spent the greater part of the year in the survey of the Bidar monuments which have been fully described and illustrated with over one hundred colour and monochrome plates in his book entitled '*Bidar*'. This book is expected to be issued in the course of the next year.

The Assistant Director, in collaboration with Mr. K. de B. Codrington, Keeper of the Indian Section, Victoria and Albert Museum, London, excavated two pre-historic graves (cairns) at Raigir, in the district of Nalgonda. The Assistant Director also surveyed in the Gulbarga Division mosques at Doranhalli and Karāchūr.

Conservation.—In last year's report an account was given of the discovery of some new frescoes in caves X and XVI at Ajanta and of the measures adopted for their clearance and preservation. The operations were further carried during the year and the frescoes have received a thorough scientific treatment.

The work of conservation was continued at Bidar with the result which speaks for itself. Excavation of the Takht Maḥall enclosure was continued which

has led to the discovery of a beautiful hall with two side apartments in the Southern wing of the building.

In Khuldabād conservation of Ḥazrat Amīr Ḥasan Sanjari's Dargāh was effected and at Gulbargah the repairs to the tombs of the early kings of the Baihmani dynasty were started. The walls and the buildings of the Gulbarga Fort were cleared of prickly pear and vegetation.

Conservation work was carried on in the group of temples at Ramappa. In the Osmanabād District the forts of Naldrug and Parenda were cleared. In Hyderabad the mosques of Pema Matī and Ṭaihmāsp Khān Pūrā were conserved. There is a tendency for the expenditure on the conservation of monuments to increase every year.

Epigraphy.—One more inscription has now been found at Yadgīr which belongs to the reign of 'Alī 'Ādil Shāh of Bijapūr (1557–1580 A.C.). In the mosque of Doranhallī, on Yadgīr Shāhpūr Road, two Persian inscriptions of the year 978 H. (1570 A.C.) were copied and arrangements are being made to publish them in the ensuing number of the *Epigraphia Indo-Moslemica*.

Numismatics. During the year under review 959 coins of all metals were acquired. Of these 13 are of gold, 80 of silver and 866 of copper. Three of the gold coins found in Suryapet Taluk, Nalgonda District, and received as treasure trove are of special interest as they are old Roman coins.

Museum.—Collection in the Hyderabad Museum was augmented by the acquisition of manuscripts, specimens of calligraphy and painting and old arms and Bidri-ware. A new Geological section has been added to the Museum and the Geological exhibits that were stored in the Finance office have been removed to the Museum.

Publications.—Monographs Nos. 9 and 10 of the Hyderabad Archæological Series, on Shitāb Khān of Warangal and the Gavīmaṭh and Pālkīgūṇḍu inscriptions of Asoka, have been published. The book on Bidar and the second part of '*Ajanta*' are expected to be shortly published.

Conclusion.—In conclusion His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Government is pleased to note that the Department continues to make good progress under the able supervision of Mr. Yazdani.

(By Order)

(Sd.) ZOOLCADAR JUNG,

Secretary to Government,

Judicial, Police, and General Departments.

Copy forwarded to :—

- (1) The Sadr-ul-Miham of Peshi to His Exalted Highness.
- (2) The Secretary to His Excellency the President of the Executive Council.

- (3) The Secretary to Government, Political Department.
- (4) The Secretary to Government, Financial Department.
- (5) The Secretary to Government, Public Works Department.
- (6) The Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.
- (7) The Director, Archæological Department.
- (8) The Superintendent, Government Press, for publication in the *Jarida*.

No. 1495

FROM

GHULAM YAZDANI, ESQ., M.A.,
Director, Archæological Department,
His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Dominions,
Hyderabad-Deccan.

TO

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
Judicial, Police and General (Archæological) Departments,
Hyderabad-Deccan.

Dated, Hyderabad-Deccan, the 9th August, 1933.

SIR,

With reference to the correspondence ending with your letter No. 343, dated the 11th Shahriwar, 1342 Fasli, I have the honour to send herewith two copies of the *Annual Report* of this Department for 1341 Fasli.

I have the honour to be,
SIR,
Your most obedient servant,
SYED YUSUF,
Assistant Director of Archæology.

Annual Report of the Archæological Department, Hyderabad

for the year

1341 F. (1931-32 A.C.)

There was no change in the personnel of the Department during the year **Personnel** under review. In the beginning of the year the Director submitted a proposal to Government stating that since the creation of the Department a great deal of material has been collected and published on the history, art and archæology of the Dominions, but as it is scattered in different publications to which the ordinary student does not have easy access, it is desirable that the material should be rearranged according to subjects and published in book form. To achieve this object the Director further proposed that he should be put on Special Duty for a period of five years, during which time he would be able to bring to completion also the remaining three volumes of his work on Ajanta which are in the course of printing. The proposal was approved by the Executive Council and finally sanctioned by H.F.H. the Nizam under a *Firman* dated the 15th Şafar, 1351 H. (22nd June, 1932 A.C.). Mr. Syed Yusuf, the Assistant Director, has been placed in charge of the ordinary work of the Department.

During the year under report Mr. G. Yazdani, Director, went over to England to supervise the printing of the second volume of '*Ajanta*'. He was away from Hyderabad from the 21st Tîr, to 30th Ābān, 1341 F. (26th May to 5th October, 1932 A.C.). During Mr. Yazdani's absence, Mr. Syed Yusuf, the Assistant Director, was in charge of the current work of the Department.

The Director toured in the Aurangabād and Bidar Districts for 103 days **Tours** for the collection of material and information for his books on Ajanta and Bidar. The Assistant Director toured in the Nalgonda, Bidar, Gulbarga, and Raichūr Districts for the exploration of ancient monuments and antiquities, and to watch the progress of archæological works carried out during the year in these districts. The details of the tours of the Director and the Assistant Director are given in their diaries published in this Report as Appendices A and B.

The Director spent the greater part of the year in the survey of the Bidar **Survey of Monuments** monuments which have all been described in full and illustrated with over one hundred colour and monochrome plates in his book '*Bidar*'. The book in question is expected to be issued during the course of the next year.

At Raigīr, in the Nalgonda District, the Assistant Director excavated in the year under report two pre-historic graves—cairns¹—in collaboration with Mr. K. de B. Codrington, Keeper of the Indian Section, Victoria and Albert Museum, London. The cairns at Raigīr are of various sizes, but they have as a rule only one stone circle around them, the number and size of the stones in the various circles varying according to the size of every individual cairn. As usual, the cists contained fragments of human skeletons huddled in a heap—in this particular case of three in one grave and of one in another—and were accompanied by large pottery jars and smaller terracotta utensils, both the black and the red type. The skulls belonging to the skeletons in question were carefully removed by Mr. Codrington and sent to the British Museum for Ethnological study. The pottery specimens have been removed for exhibition to the Hyderabad Museum.

During his tour in the Gulbarga Division the Assistant Director surveyed the mosques at Doranhallī and Karachūr in the Yadgīr and Shāhpūr Tahsils respectively of the Gulbarga District. Full descriptions of these monuments are given below.

The mosque at Doranhallī [Plate I(a)], which is in a ruinous condition, lies at a distance of about one furlong to the S.W. of the village, and is surrounded on all sides with fields. The building consists of an open hall with three arched openings facing the East, and is two arches deep. The ceiling, which consists of two rows of three low domes, is supported on four massive granite pillars. The central dome of the back row which crowns the *mihrāb* is the largest of the whole group of domes, and is constructed of brick and lime masonry. Outwardly the dome is plain without any decoration around it, and is broad-bottomed. The façade of the building was adorned with two short minarets in the style of the minaret of Maḥmud Gāwan's College, Bidar, but only the minaret at the South-west corner now stands, the one at the other end having fallen down. The façade of the building is further decorated by means of a stone *chhajja* supported on carved stone brackets. The building is yet further adorned with a battlemented parapet which runs all along the top of the structure. Though constructed of well-chiselled stone masonry, the building does not possess any artistic beauty, being very simple in all its architectural details and devoid of any carving or cut-plaster decoration. There is a narrow oblong courtyard attached to the mosque in front, and adjoining it is a large square masonry well, access to which is through a large staircase in its Northern side. On either side of the entrance of this well there is an inscribed slab. These inscriptions have been copied and arrangements are being made to publish them in the ensuing number of the *Epigraphia Indo-Moslemica*.²

¹ For detailed articles on Cairns, Cromlechs, Dolmens, Avenues, etc., see *Annual Report of the Archaeological Department, Hyderabad*, for 1325 F. (1915-16 A.C.), pp. 6-10, and the *Journal of the Hyderabad Archaeological Society*, July, 1916, pp. 180-223.

² Although separately inscribed the contents of both slabs are identical, the inscription having been carved in duplicate. The text of the inscription runs as follows :—

عاطفت بادشاهانه و مرحمت خسروانه نموده بخان اعظم
بلال دلاور خان انعام زمین دو چاور از استقبال

The town of Karāchūr, which consists of about 200 houses, is accessible through a *kuchcha* road and the only conveyance available for the place from the Narayanpet Road Station is bullock carts. In the heart of the village there stands an old mosque, which, on account of its considerable size and the grandeur of its architectural design, attracts the attention of the visitor from a considerable distance [Plate I(b)].

The mosque is situated on a stone-masonry platform 6' 4" high, access to which is through three staircases in the middle of its Northern, Southern and Eastern sides. The platform is paved with well-chiselled granite slabs and forms a courtyard to the mosque which measures 59' × 49' 9". The mosque proper measures 59' × 29' 6" externally, and consists of a hall with three arched openings facing the East and is one arch deep, being covered over with three low domes, the central one of these being larger than the two side ones. The structure is supported on the two stone pillars in front which carry the whole weight of the three arches and of the *chhajja* of the mosque. The façade of the mosque is decorated with the three arched openings described above and is adorned with two slim minarets built at either end, which bear a close resemblance to those of the mosque of Afzal Khān at Gulbarga in the carving of their pedestals and in the galleries and the ornamental bands and the lotus petal decorations which encircle them. In addition, the cut-plaster decoration covering the space of the façade over the arches, the stone *chhajja* supported on elegantly carved stone brackets, the ornamental floral parapet with four smaller turrets in the front and back row of minarets on the top of the building, and the narrow-necked brick and lime masonry dome placed on a square drum with four turrets at the corners, complete the resemblance of this mosque to Afzal Khān's mosque in all its details. But the only feature which distinguishes this mosque from Afzal Khān's is the squatness of its arches, which is due to the disproportionately low height of the pillars supporting the arches, and the ornamental pulpit which adorns the central portion of the *liwan*. The pulpit, which has a staircase of three steps of well-chiselled grey granite masonry, is in this case unique as it consists of a pavilion of elegant Hindu device crowning the platform. The roof of this pavilion is placed on four slim octagonal pillars which also form supports for the four arches that face the hall in all four directions. The pavilion is decorated with a *chhajja* supported on beautiful stone brackets. On the top of the structure crowning the *chhajja* is an

سنه ثمان ستمین و نسعمانه زمین رنگ نک چاور
 زمین سادہ نک چاور در سواد دور
 نمپلی مراحم کردہ اند ناولاد و احتیاد میرکہ
 این را نجاوز کند و علب نماید بدو
 لعنت خدا و رسول خدا و خلق خدا باد

TRANSLATION

The royal magnanimity and kingly benevolence were displayed to Khān 'Azam Bilāl Dilāwar Khān. During the year 978 H. a gift of two '*Chāwar*' land, in the vicinity of Doranhallī out of which one '*Chāwar*' is alluvial soil and the other '*Chāwar*' is ordinary land, was conferred upon him and his descendants. Whoever interferes with it or usurps it may be damned by God, His Prophet and His creatures.

arcaded cornice which combined with the other Hindu features described above, lends the structure the appearance of a Nandī pavilion generally found attached to Saivite temples. The central mihrāb and the internal faces of the arches are decorated with cut-plaster work both in the geometrical and floral designs and are quite in harmony with the general structural beauty of the building [Plate II(a)].

The mosque has below its basement a series of subterranean chambers, access to which is through an arched entrance on either side of the staircase in the eastern side.

Originally, the mosque had a compound wall surrounding it, traces of which are still to be seen in the area to the North of the mosque, where there still stands a domed and arched structure with four minarets at the corners that originally formed an entrance to the mosque. Opposite the mosque in the area to the East there are two grave platforms of considerable dimensions.

Conservation

In the report for last year an account was given of the discovery of some new frescoes in caves X and XVI at Ajanta and of the measures adopted for their clearance and preservation. The operations were further carried on during the year under review, and as a result of them the frescoes have received a thorough scientific treatment. Resuscitated from the thick pall of dirt, smoke and varnish which covered them for centuries together, and protected with a glass frame,¹ as they now are, these frescoes are visible in all their original beauty and grandeur and are strong enough to last at least a couple of centuries, if not more.

Among the constructive works carried out during the year at Ajanta the following deserve special mention :—

In order to facilitate access to the caves, and as a safeguard against rain water storing here during the wet weather, the passage between caves XX and XXI was repaired, and new steps, a culvert and a parapet have been constructed. Next, the lower storey of cave VI was furnished with one wooden door and two wooden windows, which being fitted with expanded metal screens can successfully keep away bats and birds from haunting the caves and making them filthy.

Another important centre where conservation has been carried out on a large scale is Bidar. In last year's Report mention was made of the discovery of a hall and an octagonal room in the Eastern wing of the Takht Maḥall enclosure. In the year under report a sum of Rs. 1,150-12 was spent on the excavation of the enclosure in question, and as a result, a row with one beautiful hall with two side apartments has been disclosed in the Southern wing of the building as well. The row has in the middle a hall of considerable dimensions (70' 2" × 35' 7") with a long flight of steps (72' 8" in length) running along the whole length of the structure. The total height of the flight of steps, which comprises six steps, is 6½'. Each individual step, which is 1' broad by 1' high, is faced with glazed tiles arranged in geometrical designs, but the enamel has completely disappeared, and the tiles also threatened to fall off. They have,

¹ A sum of Rs. 3,052 has been spent in 1341 F. on the preparation of the glass frame for the protection of the newly discovered frescoes.

however, been scientifically treated and made strong enough to last a good time. The hall was divided, like the main hall of the Chini Mahall, described in the report for 1339 F., into three apartments by rows of pillars which were apparently of wood, but no trace of them is now left. The stone pedestals on which the pillars rested, twelve in all, are with the exception of one, *in situ*, and each pedestal measures 3' 6½" square. The pedestals are elegantly carved and polished and shew exquisite taste. To the East of the hall are two side apartments, measuring 31' 3" × 31' 3" and 31' × 22' respectively. Of these the room in the extreme East has a zig-zag wall in the middle dividing it into compartments. The Western wing of the hall has also a side apartment which forms an antechamber between the hall and the Throne room of the Takht Mahall. The apartment in question was cleared a long time ago and has been described in previous reports.

In addition to the Takht Mahall buildings, the huge heap of debris over the subterranean chambers to the West of the Mahall was also cleared during the year under review. The operations disclosed an octagonal room (26' 6" across) with side apartments and halls. The walls of the octagonal room are extant up to a height of 27', of which three are quite intact, and each has a narrow stilted arch in the middle, 18' 9" in height. Opposite the room described above is a rectangular hall 48' 9" × 30' 6" which was divided into two compartments by two rows of 4 pillars each, the back row of the pillars being fixed into the rear wall. Six of the stone pedestals which show workmanship of a superior type and measure each 2' × 2' are still *in situ*. The walls of the hall were beautifully decorated with glazed tile panels, of which five are in a tolerable state of preservation. The hall in question has side apartments on either side of it interconnected with each other by means of doorways. In two places are traces of flights of steps, one leading upward, and the other to the subterranean chambers underneath.

To facilitate access to the various places of interest in the Fort, a network of new roads has been constructed by which the visitor can now motor down to any part of the Fort conveniently. In the course of cutting the road midway between the Gumbad gate and the Big Gun a small paved platform was discovered with traces of walls on all its four sides. This must have been a magazine, as the black soil indicates the presence of gunpowder here. Some distance to the North of it is another paved platform (16' × 16') with two rows of five stone mortars fixed flush with the level of the platform. Each mortar measures 3' 3" square and has a circular hole in the middle 1' 3" in diameter and 1' 4" in depth. These mortars must have been used for pounding gunpowder ingredients. A total sum of Rs. 2,003-13-7 was spent on the clearance of the Fort and the construction of the roads mentioned above. Another sum of Rs. 1,590-5-5 was spent during the year on the construction of roads leading to the Baridi and Bailmani Tombs.

A sum of Rs. 1,299-2-4 has been spent on the construction of the Southern compound wall of the Madrasa Mahmud Gawan. The work is complete and is quite in accordance with the original work. A sum of Rs. 4,228-5-7 was also spent by the Public Works Department on the conservation of the

building. In all a sum of Rs. 10,272-6-11 has been spent in the year under report on the conservation of the Bidar monuments.

At Khuldābād in the Aurangabād District a sum of Rs. 960 was spent on the conservation of Hazrat Amīr Hāsān Sanjari's Dargāh where a new Shahabad stone flooring has been laid out in the mosque attached to the Dargāh and a marble sarcophagus with an inscription tablet constructed over the saint's grave and a cement *jālī* screen erected round it.

At Gulbarga the repairs to the tombs of the early kings of the Baihmanī dynasty, which were proposed by the Department several years ago, have been started by the Public Works Department during the year under report. These monuments are of great importance historically, being the tombs of the founder of the Baihmanī dynasty and his immediate successors. They are also interesting from an architectural point of view as they bear a striking resemblance to the tombs of the Tughluq kings of Delhi. The reason for this resemblance is apparent, for Muhammad Tughluq had brought with him a large number of master-builders and craftsmen from Delhi when he wanted to make Daulatābād the capital of India. A detailed description of these tombs is given in our *Annual Report* for the year 1335 F. (1925-26 A.C.), pp. 1 to 3. The work relating to the conservation of these monuments is likely to be completed by next year.

Through the kind help of Nawab Yasīn Jung Bahadur, Subedar of Gulbarga, the walls and the buildings of the Gulbarga Fort, which were covered under a thick mass of prickly pear and rank vegetation, have been thoroughly cleared, and a sum of Rs. 1,839-4 has been spent on the work.

At Elgandal in the Karimnagar District repairs were executed to the mosque in the fort. The 'shaking minarets' of this monument were once an object of great curiosity to tourists. It has been explained before by the Department that these minarets are built of stone rings placed round an iron bar which oscillates when shaken forcibly. A detailed description of this building is given in our *Annual Report* for 1331-33 F. (1921-24 A.C.), p. 6. A sum of Rs. 800 was spent on the repairs of this mosque during the year and the work is still in progress.

The repairs to the group of temples at Ramappa were mentioned in the report for the previous year (1340 F.—1930-31 A.C.). They have been carried out further during the year under report, and the *chhajja* towards the East which had fallen down has been fully restored. The four figure-brackets of black stone of the Eastern wall, which had also fallen down, have also been fixed in their original position. The figures represent girls in dancing attitudes. Several pillars of the building which were out of plumb have been set in position and steel beams have been inserted wherever lintels have given way on account of the sinking of the building. The *gopuram* (spire) of the building has also been thoroughly repaired, and the roof has been judiciously treated with cement and concrete wherever cracks had appeared and water percolated through them. A sum of Rs. 6,469-15-3 has been spent during the year on these measures and the work is still in progress [Plate II (b)].

In the Osmanabad District a sum of Rs. 200 was spent on the clearance of the Naldrug Fort, and another sum of Rs. 210 was spent on the clearance of the fort at Parendā.

At Hyderabad a sum of Rs. 1,710 has been spent on the conservation of the mosque of Pema Matī. This building is associated with the name of a concubine of a Quṭb Shāhī King, Muhammad Qulī Quṭb Shāh, founder of Hyderabad. Many romantic tales are prevalent in Hyderabad about the charm and beauty of this courtesan. The mosque is an important landmark in the panorama of Hyderabad when passing from Golconda to the Osman Sagar Tank. A detailed description of this building is given in our *Annual Report* for the year 1334 F. (1924-25 A.C.), page 2.

A sum of Rs. 1,000 was spent on the acquisition of land attached to the Dāru'sh-Shāfā and another sum of Rs. 1,025 was spent on the conservation of Taihmāsp Khān Pura Mosque during the year.

In the report for 1339 F. a reference was made to the inscriptions of Yadgir **Epigraphy** which have since been published in the form of an article in the *Epigraphia Indo-Moslemica* for 1929-30. During the year under report one more inscription was found at Yadgir. The inscription tablet is fixed on the entrance of Shāh 'Alī Mirzā's mosque, and belongs to the reign of 'Alī 'Ādil Shāh of Bijapūr (1557-1580 A.C.). It records the date of the erection of the mosque as 974 H. (1566 A.C.). In the mosque at Dornhalli, on Yadgir Shahpūr Road, mentioned elsewhere in this Report, two Persian inscriptions of the year 978 H. (1570 A.C.) have been copied, and arrangements are being made to publish them with suitable notes in the ensuing number of the *Epigraphia Indo-Moslemica*.

During the year under report, 959 coins have been acquired. Of these 13 **Numismatics** are of gold, 80 of silver and 866 of copper. Of the thirteen gold coins, nine have been presented by the Madras Museum and one by the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society. These gold coins are South Indian *fanams*. The remaining three gold coins, found in Suryapet Taluk, Nalgonda District, and received as treasure trove, are Roman coins of special interest. One of these belongs to Claudius (41-54 A.D.) and the other to Antonius (138-161 A.D.). The name of the king on the third coin could not be deciphered. The rest of the coins, i.e. 946, have been acquired as treasure trove. The source and metal of the coins are shown in the note of the Curator (see Appendix M).

Up to now coins of only one Quṭb Shāhī king, namely 'Abdullah Quṭb Shāh, were known. They were all of one type. But now one more variety of 'Abdullāh Quṭb Shāh and two varieties of another Quṭb Shāhī king, namely Muḥammād Qulī Quṭb Shāh, have been discovered for the first time. These coins have been described in Appendix L.

Many articles of great interest comprising manuscripts, specimens of calli- **Museum** graphy and painting, old arms and Bidri ware have been acquired during the year for the Museum. The acquisition of a Persian manuscript representing *Nastā'liq* script and in no way inferior to manuscripts written by the well-known master-calligraphist, 'Imād, is well worth a particular mention. It was written by Faqīr 'Alāuddīn Muḥammād of Herāt in 1049 H. for Prince Shāh Shuja' at Daulātābad.

Among arms and weapons some swords and *katārs* with very beautiful and artistic gold work have been acquired. The specimens of Bidri ware acquired

consist of *huqqas*, betel boxes, basins and other articles of household use. The designs on them are exquisite.

A new Geological section has been added to the Museum and the Geological exhibits that were stored in the Finance Office have been, in accordance with the orders of the Honourable the Finance Member, removed to the Museum (*vide* Finance Secretary's letter No. 5574, dated 10th July, 1932 addressed to the Director of Archæology). They have been suitably exhibited in one of the suites of rooms in the Town Hall allotted to the Museum. They consist of specimens picked up within the Dominions as well as those from other parts of India.

With a view to arousing interest in art at large, two exhibitions were arranged in the Museum. A Japanese Art Exhibition consisting of excellent paintings produced by the modern Japanese master-artists was held in the Museum. This exhibition was a great success in achieving its object of facilitating the comparative study of modern and ancient art.

Most accurate copies of the Bidar tile-works, gold and water colour designs and inscriptions from Bidar monuments were also exhibited for five days in the Museum. They excited very considerable public interest.

Publications

The publications issued during the year are :—

1. Annual Reports for the years 1339 and 1340 F.
2. Hyderabad Archæological Series Nos. 9 and 10 (*viz.* Monographs on Shitāb Khān of Warangal, and, the Gavīmāṭh and Pālkigunḍu Inscriptions of Asoka).

The book on Bidar and the second part of '*Ajanta*' are almost ready and will be published shortly. The Director in his capacity as Epigraphist to the Government of India for Moslem Inscriptions contributed three articles on the inscriptions of Hyderabad State to the *Epigraphia Indo-Moslemica* for 1931-32.

Library

During the year under report one hundred and ten volumes have been acquired for the library of the Department. Of these 82 volumes have been received in exchange, and the remaining 28 have been purchased. A complete list of the books with authors' names and sources of acquisition is given in Appendix E.

Photographs and Drawings

Mr. M. Franswah, Photographer of the Department, has prepared 107 negatives during the year under report. The titles and scales of the photographs are given in Appendix F.

Mr. Sultan Ali Khan Faruqi, the Draughtsman of the Department, has prepared 13 architectural plans all of which relate to the monuments at Bidar. The titles and scales of these Drawings are given in Appendix G.

Mr. Muhammad Jalaluddin, the Artist of Ellora, copied 9 colour subjects of Ellora for the Hyderabad Museum. Khan Bahadur Mr. Syed Ahmad, the Artist-Curator of Ajanta, prepared 5 colour copies of the frescoes of Ajanta for the Hyderabad Residency and the Museum during the year. A list of these copies is given in this Report as Appendices H and I.

Expenditure on conservation

The total expenditure on the conservation of monuments amounted to Rs. 49,866-7-5 (B.G. Rs. 42,742-10-11) during the year, which compared with the figures for the previous year, Rs. 38,817-13 shows an increase of Rs. 11,048-10-5. The detail of the expenditure is given in Appendix D.

A sum of Rs. 71,303-10-0 (B.G. Rs. 61,117-8-6) has been spent during the year under report on the maintenance of the Department. The figures for the previous year under this head were Rs. 63,553-4-2 (B.G. Rs. 54,474-2-5). The detail of this expenditure is given in Appendix C.

**Expenditure
on the main-
tenance of the
Department**

In addition to the above expenditure, a sum of Rs. 30,541-6-5 (B.G. Rs. 26,178-5-6) was spent during the year on the printing of Vol. II of *Ajanta*. This, however, is a loan which will be paid back to Government from the proceeds of the sale of the book. The expenditure on the maintenance of the Museum amounted to Rs. 20,765-7-10 (B.G. Rs. 17,798-12-10) during the year. The detail of this expenditure is given in Appendix O of this report.

As the Director is engaged in the compilation of the monographs on Ajanta and Bidar he will tour at these places. He may also visit Warangal, Gulbarga and such other districts of the Dominions where conservation work of an important nature is in progress and requires his personal inspection.

**Programme
for 1342 F.**

The Assistant Director will tour in the Aurangabād, Parbhani, Bid, Nanded, Gulbarga, Asafabād, Warangal, Bidar, Raichūr, and Mahbubnagar Districts, where a large number of monuments are to be inspected for report to Government.

HYDERABAD-DECCAN,
9th August, 1933

SYED YUSUF,
Assistant Director of Archæology

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

Diary of the Director for the year 1341 F. (1931-32 A.C.)

Month	Date	Place
1341 F. (1931-32 A.C.)		
<i>Ādhur</i> (October)	1st to 13th (7th to 19th)	Duty at headquarters
”	14th to 24th (20th to 30th)	Tour to Aurangabād, Ajanta and Ellora
<i>Ādhur to Baihman</i> (October to December)	25th <i>Ādhur</i> to 14th <i>Baihman</i> .. (31st October to 18th December)	Duty at headquarters
<i>Baihman</i> (December)	15th to 25th (19th to 29th)	Casual leave
<i>Baihman to Isfandār</i> (December to January)	26th <i>Baihman</i> to 26th <i>Isfandār</i> (30th December to 29th January)	Duty at headquarters
<i>Isfandār</i> (January)	27th to 28th (30th to 31st)	Tour to Bidar
<i>Isfandār</i> (February)	29th to 30th (1st to 2nd)	Duty at headquarters
<i>Farwardīn</i> (February)	1st (3rd)	Tour to Bidar
”	2nd to 20th (4th to 22nd)	Duty at headquarters
<i>Farwardīn to Urdī Bihisht</i> (February to March)	21st <i>Farwardīn</i> to 2nd <i>Urdī Bihisht</i> (23rd February to 6th March)	Tour to Bidar
<i>Urdī Bihisht</i> (March)	3rd to 7th <i>Urdī Bihisht</i> .. (7th to 11th March)	Duty at headquarters
”	8th to 18th (12th to 22nd)	Tour to Bidar
<i>Urdī Bihisht to Tīr</i> (March to May)	19th <i>Urdī Bihisht</i> to 5th <i>Tīr</i> .. (23rd March to 10th May)	Duty at headquarters
<i>Tīr</i> (May)	6th (11th)	Tour to Bidar
”	7th to 20th (12th to 25th)	Duty at headquarters
<i>Tīr to Ābān</i> (May to October)	21st <i>Tīr</i> to 30th <i>Ābān</i> .. (26th May to 5th October)	Deputation to Europe in connection with the publication of 'Ajanta'. Part II

Duty at headquarters	..	..	..	..	192 days
Tours	..	..	..	..	103 ..
Special Duty	..	..	..	..	70 ..
TOTAL					365 days

APPENDIX B

Diary of the Assistant Director for the year 1341 F. (1931-32 A.C.)

Month	Date	Place
1341 F. (1931-32 A.C.)		
<i>Ādhur to Baihman</i> (October to December)	1st <i>Ādhur</i> to 7th <i>Baihman</i> .. (7th October to 11th December)	Duty at headquarters
<i>Baihman</i> (December)	8th (12th)	Tour to Raigir, Nalgonda District
..	9th to 11th (13th to 15th)	Duty at headquarters
..	12th (16th)	Tour to Raigir, Nalgonda District
<i>Baihman to Amurdād</i> (December to July)	13th <i>Baihman</i> to 28th <i>Amurdād</i> .. (17th December to 3rd July)	Duty at headquarters
<i>Amurdād</i> (July)	29th to 31st (4th to 6th)	Tour to Bidar
<i>Shahriwar to</i> (July)	1st to 13th (7th to 19th)	Duty at headquarters
..	14th to 17th (20th to 23rd)	Tour to Bidar
<i>Shahriwar to Mihr</i> (July to August)	18th <i>Shahriwar</i> to 17th <i>Mihr</i> .. (24th July to 23rd August)	Duty at headquarters
<i>Mihr</i> (August)	18th to 23rd (24th to 29th)	Tour to Bidar
<i>Mihr to Ābān</i> (August to September)	24th <i>Mihr</i> to 2nd <i>Ābān</i> .. (30th August to 7th September)	Duty at headquarters
<i>Ābān</i> (September)	3rd to 14th (8th to 19th)	Tour to Bidar
..	15th to 19th (20th to 24th)	Duty at headquarters
<i>Ābān</i> (September to October)	20th to 27th <i>Ābān</i> (25th September to 2nd October)	Tour to Gulbarga and Raichūr
<i>Ābān</i> (October)	28th to 30th (3rd to 5th)	Duty at headquarters
Duty at headquarters	.. .. .	330 days
Tour	.. .. .	35 ..
TOTAL		365 days

APPENDIX C

*Statement of Expenditure on the Archæological Department, Hyderabad, during the year 1341 F.
(1931-32 A.C.)*

Salaries :—					Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Director (B.G. Rs. 1,200 p.m.)	..	..	..	..	16,800 0 0	
Personal Allowance (B.G. Rs. 200 p.m.)	..	..	..	..	186 10 8	
House Rent (Rs. 100 p.m.)	..	..	..	..	1,200 0 0	
Assistant Director (Rs. 325 p.m.)	..	..	..	..	3,900 0 0	
Curator of Ajanta Caves (Rs. 500)	..	..	..	..	6,000 0 0	
Establishment	..	..	..	..	20,306 0 0	
Officiating Allowance of establishment	..	..	..	..	121 5 2	
						48,603 15 10
Travelling Allowances :—						
Director	..	..	..	..	2,737 10 4	
Assistant Director	..	..	..	..	77 10 4	
Establishment	..	..	..	..	3,824 11 4	
						6,640 0 0
Contingencies :—						
Fixed contingencies	..	..	..	..	3,318 4 8	
Extra Con- tingencies	Livery of peons	..	..	..	355 0 0	
	Purchase of books	..	..	..	1,813 12 3	
	Printing charges	..	..	..	5,692 10 9	
	Service postage	..	..	..	600 0 0	
	Lighting charges	..	..	..	30 0 0	
	Furniture	..	..	..	141 14 6	
						11,951 10 2
Supplies and Services :—						
Purchase of photo articles	..	..	..	..	1,125 0 0	
Purchase of Drawing articles, etc.	..	..	..	..	2,983 0 0	
						4,108 0 0
GRAND TOTAL					..	71,303 10 0 (B.G. 61,117 8 6)

APPENDIX D

Statement of Expenditure on Ancient Monuments during the year 1341 F. (1931-32 A.C.)

Locality	Name of Work	Amount of Estimate	Expenditure in 1341 F. (1931-32 A.C.)	Expenditure to end of 1341 F.	Remarks
	ORIGINAL WORK	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
Fardapūr (Aurangabād District)	Construction of quarters for the Curator, Ajanta Caves	8,710 0 0	1,845 10 7	7,069 15 5	Work completed
„	Construction of Garage	5,500 0 0	5,500 0 0	5,500 0 0	This amount has been placed at the disposal of the P.W.D. and the work is in progress
„	Acquisition of land for the Guest House extension	2,007 13 4	2,007 13 4	2,007 13 4	This amount has been spent through the Subahdar, Aurangabād
Hyderabad	„ for Dar'ush-Shifa	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	This amount has been spent through the Ecclesiastical Department
	SPECIAL REPAIRS		10,353 7 11		
Ajanta (Aurangabād District)	Special Repairs to the caves	1,200 0 0	1,200 0 0	1,200 0 0	Amount spent by the Department and the work is complete
„	Repairs to Electric fittings at the caves	1,927 2 2	1,927 2 2	1,927 2 2	„
Khuldabād (Aurangabād District)	Repairs to the Dargāh of Hazrat Amīr Hasan Sanjārī	960 0 0	960 0 0	960 0 0	Amount placed at the disposal of the P.W.D. and the work is in progress
	Carried over ..	....	4,087 2 2	....	....

APPENDIX D—*contd.*

Locality	Name of Work	Amount of Estimate	Expenditure in 1341 F. (1931-32 A.C.)			Expenditure to the end of 1341 F. (1931-32 A.C.)			Remarks
			Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	
	Brought forward ..	....	4.087	2	2	....			....
Bidar	Repairs to Madrasa Maḥmūd Gāwān	12,830 0 0	4,228	5	7	11,120	9	1	Work in progress
..	Clearance, road construction and excavation work in Bidar Fort	7,667 3 6	7,667	3	6	....			Amount spent by the Department
Hyderabad	Repairs to Pemamati's Mosque	1,710 0 0	1,710	0	0	1,710	0	0	Amount placed at the disposal of the P.W.D. and the work is in progress
..	Repairs to Taihmāsp Khān Purā Mosque	1,025 0 0	1,025	0	0	1,025	0	0	..
Elgandal (Karimnagar District)	Repairs to the Fort Mosque	800 0 0	800	0	0	800	0	0	..
Naldrug (Osmanabād District)	Clearance of Fort ..	200 0 0	200	0	0	200	0	0	This amount has been spent by the Department and the work is complete
Parenda (Osmanabād District)	Clearance of Fort ..	210 0 0	210	0	0	210	0	0	..
Pālampet (Warangal District)	Repairs to Ramappa Temple	21,405 0 0	6,460	15	3	16,666	6	0	Amount placed at the disposal of the P.W.D. and the work is in progress
			26,397	10	6				
	MAINTENANCE								
Ajanta (Aurangabād District)	Maintenance of the caves	300 0 0	300	0	0	....			Amount spent by the Department
	Carried over ..	...	300	0	0	....			....

APPENDIX D—*contd.*

Locality	Name of Work	Amount of Estimate			Expenditure in 1341 F. (1931-32 A.C.)			Expenditure to the end of 1341 F. (1931-32 A.C.)			Remarks
		Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	
	Brought forward ..	....			300	0	0	....			....
Auwa (Aurangabad District)	Maintenance of the Temple	120	0	0	120	0	0	....			A m o u n t spent by the De- partment
Ghatotkuch (Aurangabād District)	Maintenance of the caves	12	0	0	12	0	0	....			„
Aurangabād	Maintenance of Aurangabād Caves	214	0	0	214	0	0	....			„
..	Maintenance of Archaeological buildings	7,762	0	0	3,204	8	9	....			....
Daulatabād (Aurangabad District)	Establishment of Daulatabād Fort	1,548	0	0	1,548	0	0	....			A m o u n t spent by the De- partment
Ellora (Aurangabād District)	Establishment of Ellora Caves	2,140	13	0	2,140	13	0	....			„
Bidar	Maintenance of Departmental Establishment at Bidar	1,560	0	0	1,560	0	0	....			A m o u n t spent by the De- partment
„	Maintenance of Archaeological Establishment	648	0	0	623	12	0	....			....
„	Maintenance of Archaeological Buildings	900	0	0	899	5	9	....			....
Gulbarga	Maintenance of Haft Gumbad	100	0	0	99	13	11	....			....
„	Maintenance of Gulbarga Fort	222	0	0	222	0	0	....			....
„	Maintenance of Haft Gumbad establishment	144	0	0	144	0	0	....			....
Bhongīr (Nalgonda District)	Establishment of Bhongīr Fort	144	0	0	143	3	7	....			....
Qandhār (Nanded District)	Maintenance of Qandhār Fort	200	0	0	199	15	3	....			....
Dichpalli (Nizamabād District)	Salary of watchmen for Dichpalli Temple	144	0	0	144	0	0	....			....
	Carried over ..	....			11,665	8	3	....			....

APPENDIX D—concl'd.

Locality	Name of Work	Amount of Estimate	Expenditure in 1341 F. (1931-32 A.C.)	Expenditure to the end of 1341 F. (1931-32 A.C.)	Remarks
			Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
	Brought forward ..	....	11,665 8 3	....	....
Osmanabād	Maintenance of Lena caves	103 0 0	103 0 0	....	....
"	Establishment of Lena caves	144 0 0	144 0 0	....	....
Naldrug (Osmanabād District)	Maintenance of Pānī Maḥall	488 0 0	487 10 5	....	....
Warangal	Maintenance of Warangal Fort	300 0 0	296 6 4	....	....
"	Maintenance of Thousand Pillar Temple	308 0 0	290 6 8	....	....
Pālampet (Warangal District)	Establishment of Ramappa Temple	120 0 0	119 5 4	....	....
	TOTAL ..	....	13,115 5 0		
	ORIGINAL WORKS ..	....	10,353 7 11		
	SPECIAL REPAIRS ..	....	26,397 10 6		
	GRAND TOTAL ..	....	49,866 7 5		
			(B.G. 42,742 10 11)		

APPENDIX E

*List of books acquired for the library of the Director of Archaeology, Hyderabad, during the year
1341 E. (1931-32 A.C.)*

Serial No.	Title	REMARKS
BIBLIOGRAPHY		
2094	<i>Annual Bibliography</i> of Indian Archaeology for the year 1930, Kern Institute, Leyden	Presented by the publishers
LISTS AND CATALOGUES		
2095	<i>A Descriptive Catalogue</i> of the Sanskrit manuscripts in the Tanjore Maharaja Sarfoji's Sarasvati Mahal Library, Vols. X-XII	Do.
2096	<i>A Triennial Catalogue of Manuscripts</i> , Government Oriental Manuscripts Library, Madras, Vol. V, Part 1 (Sanskrit A, B and C)	Do.
ENCYCLOPÆDIAS AND DICTIONARIES		
2097	<i>The Encyclopædia of Islam</i> —Fasc. O and P.	Purchased
2098	—, — : Nos. 44-46	Do.
JOURNALS AND PERIODICAL PUBLICATIONS		
2109	<i>Journal</i> of the Punjab Historical Society, Vol. XI, part I . .	Presented by the publishers
2100	<i>Journal</i> of the Bombay Historical Society, Vol. IV, part I . .	Do.
2101	<i>The Karnatak Historical Review</i> , Vol. I, No. 2 and Vol. II, No. 1	Do.
2102	<i>Journal</i> of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland, October, 1931 and January—July, 1932	Purchased
2103	<i>Journal and Proceedings</i> of the Asiatic Society of Bengal—new series—Vol. XXV, No. 3 and Vol. XXVI, No. 2	Do.
2104	—, — ; Official number, Vol. XXVI, No. 1, 1930 . .	Do.
2105	<i>Memoirs</i> of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, Vol. XI, No. 4, pp. 147-164	Do.
2106	<i>Antiquity</i> , A Quarterly Review of Archaeology, Vol. V, No. 20 and Vol. VI, Nos. 22 and 23	Do.
2107	<i>Indian Antiquary</i> , Vol. LX, pt. DCCXLXVII and Vol. LXI, parts DCCLX to DCCLXXI	Do.
2108	—, — : Index to Vol. LX—1931	Do.
2109	<i>Popular Yoga</i> —Prayanama—Vol. II part 1	Presented by the publishers
2110	<i>Le Jardin Des Lettres</i> , Nos. 10-12	Do.
2111	<i>The Mahabodhi Journal</i> , Vol. XXXIX, Nos. 10-12 and Vol. XL, Nos. 1-9	Do.

APPENDIX E—*contd.*

Serial No.	Title	REMARKS
2112	<i>The Mahabodhi Index</i> to Vol. XXXIX	Presented by the publishers
2113	<i>Journal of the Andhra Historical Research Society</i> , Vol. VI, parts 1 and 2	Do.
2114	<i>Bulletin of the Museum of Fine Arts</i> , October, 1931 and April and June, 1932	Do.
2115	<i>Man in India</i> , Vol. XI, Nos. 2-4 and Vol. XII, No. 1 ..	Do.
2116	<i>The National Geographic Magazine</i> , Vol. LX, Nos. 4-6 and Vol. LXI, Nos. 1-6 and Vol. LXII, Nos. 1-3	Purchased
2117	<i>The Museum Quarterly Journal</i> of the Museum of the University of Pennsylvania, September, 1930	Presented by the publishers
2118	<i>Djawa</i> ; Tijdschrift van het Java Institute, 11e Jaargang, Nos. 3-6 (1931) and 12e Jaargang, Nos. 1-3	Do.
2119	<i>Boletín de la Real Academia de Ciencias, Bellas Letras y Nobles Artes de Córdoba</i> , Año IX, Nos. 27-29	Do.
2120	<i>Bulletin de L'Ecole Française D'Extreme-Orient</i> , Tome XXX, Nos. 3 and 4 and Tome XXXI, Nos. 1 and 2	Do.
2121	<i>Quarterly Journal of the Mythic Society</i> , Vol. XXII, Nos. 3 and 4 and Vol. XXIII, No. 1	Do.
2122	<i>Indian Arts and Letters</i> , Vol. V, No. 2	Do.
2123	<i>Eastern Art</i> , a journal, Vols. I—III	Do.
2124	<i>Parnassus</i> , Vol. IV, Nos. 2-4	Purchased
2125	<i>Bulletin of the School of Oriental Studies</i> —Vol. VI, parts 2-4	Presented by the publishers
2126	<i>Tirumalai Sri Venkatesvara</i> , a monthly Journal devoted to the service of Lord Venkatesvara of Tirumalai and to the publication of Research in Indian Literatures, Arts, and Sciences, Vol. I, No. 1 and Vol. II, No. 2	Do.
ARCHÆOLOGICAL SURVEY		
2127	<i>Annual Report of the Archaeological Survey of India</i> for the year 1927-28	Presented by the Government of India
2128	<i>Annual Report of the Archaeological Survey of Mysore</i> for 1929	Presented by the Mysore Government
2129	<i>Excavation at Chandravati</i> (Mysore State) supplement to the Annual Report for 1929	Do.
2130	<i>Annual Report of H.E.H. the Nizam's Archaeological Department</i> for 1338 F. (1928-29 A.C.)	Presented by H.E.H. the Nizam's Government

APPENDIX E—*contd.*

Serial No.	Title	REMARKS
2131	<i>Report on the Administration of the Archæological Department and the Sumer Public Library. Jodhpur (Marwar) for the year ending 30th September, 1931</i>	Presented by the Jodhpur State
	MONOGRAPHS	
2132	<i>Bade, W. F.—The Tell En-Nasbeh Excavations of 1929, a preliminary Report. Reprinted from the Smithsonian Report for 1930</i>	Presented by the publishers
2133	<i>Bancroft, R. D.—The Hailhayas of Tripuri and their Monuments. Memoir No. 23, A.S.I.</i>	Presented by the Government of India
2134	<i>Borgoras, W. G.—Elements of the culture of the Circumpolar Zone. Reprinted from the Smithsonian Report for 1930</i>	Presented by the Smithsonian Institution
2135	<i>Bushnell, D. I.—Seth Eastman, the Master-painter of the North American Indian. Smithsonian Miscellaneous collections</i>	Do.
2136	<i>Coomaraswamy, A. K.—'Yakshas' part II. Smithsonian Institution, Freer Gallery of Art</i>	Do.
2137	<i>Cousens, H.—Somanatha and other Mediæval Temples in Kathiawad. Vol. XLV. Imperial Series, A.S.I.</i>	Presented by the Government of India
2138	<i>Gosh, Rai Sahib M.—Rock Paintings and other Antiquities of Prehistoric and later times. Memoir, No. 24, A.S.I.</i>	Do.
2139	<i>Hambly, W. D.—Serpent Worship in Africa. Field Museum of Natural History</i>	Presented by the publishers
2140	<i>Harvey, E. W. and Hargrave, L. L.—Recently dated Pueblo Ruins in Arizona. Smithsonian Miscellaneous collection, Vol. 82, No. II</i>	Do.
2141	<i>Hough, W.—Ancient seating furniture in the collection of the United States National Museum. Reprinted from the Smithsonian Report for 1930</i>	Do.
2142	<i>Kuraishi, M. H.—List of Ancient Monuments protected under Act VII of 1904 in the Province of Bihar and Orissa. New Imperial Serial, Vol. LI, A.S.I.</i>	Presented by the Government of India
2143	<i>Krieger, H. W.—Aspects of Aboriginal Decorative Art in America based on specimens in the United States Museum. Reprinted from the Smithsonian Report for 1930</i>	Presented by the publishers
2144	<i>Lauffer, E.—The Domestication of the Cormorant in China and Japan. Field Museum of National History</i>	Do.
2145	<i>Maccurdy, G. G.—Recent Progress in the field of Old World Prehistory. Reprinted from the Smithsonian Report for 1930</i>	Do.
2146	<i>Mackey, E.—Report on Excavations at Jamdeth Nasr, Iraq. Field Museum and Oxford University Joint Expedition</i>	Do.

APPENDIX E—*contd.*

Serial No.	Title	REMARKS
2147	<i>Marshall, Sir J.</i> —Mohen-jo-daro and the Indus Civilization, Vols. I—III	Presented by the Government of India
2148	<i>Mason, J. A.</i> —Archæology of Santa Marta Columbia, the Tairona Culture. (Part I. Report on Field work) Field Museum of Natural History	Presented by the publishers
2149	<i>Moodi, R. L.</i> —Roentgenologic studies of Egyptian and Peruvian Mummies. Field Museum of Natural History.	Do.
2150	<i>Richarz, S.</i> —The Age of the Human Race in the light of Geology. Reprinted from the Smithsonian Report for 1930	Do.
2151	<i>Swanton, J. R. and Reberts, F. H. H.</i> —Jesse Walter Fewkes	Do.
2152	<i>Thompson, J. E.</i> —Archæological Investigations in the Southern Cayo District, British Honduras. Field Museum of Natural History	Do.
ART, ARCHITECTURE, ETC.		
2153	<i>Bose, Prof. P. N.</i> —Principles of Indian Silpasastra with text of Mayasastra	Purchased
2154	<i>Creswell, K. A. C.</i> —Early Muslim Architecture	Do.
2155	<i>Dilley, A. U.</i> —Oriental Rugs and Carpets	Do.
2156	<i>French, J. C.</i> —The Art of the Pal Empire of Bengal ..	Presented by the Author
2157	<i>Ross, Sir E. D.</i> —The Art of Egypt through the Ages ..	Purchased
2158	<i>Sakisian, Armenag Bey.</i> —Miniature Persane Du XII Au XVII, Siecle	Do.
MUSEUMS		
2159	<i>Coomaraswamy, A. K.</i> —Catalogue of the Indian Collections in the Museum of Fine Arts. Boston—Part IV, Mughal Painting	Purchased
2160	<i>Report</i> on the working of the Peshawar Museum for the year 1930-31	Presented by the Peshawar Museum
2161	<i>Report</i> on the working of the Rajputana Museum, Ajmer, for the year ending 31st March, 1930	Presented by the Rajputana Museum
2162	Der Griech ische Goldschatz von Prinkipo—von Kurt Reglinj—Museum Der Altertuner Zu Istanbul, 1931	Presented by the publishers
2163	<i>Annual Report</i> of the Watson Museum of Antiquities, Rajkot—years 1930-31 and 31-32	Presented by the Watson Museum
2164	<i>Report</i> on the working of the Peshawar Museum for the year 1929-30	Presented by the Peshawar Museum
2165	<i>Annual Report</i> of the Director to the Board of Trustees for the year 1930, Vol. VIII, No. 2. Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago	Presented by the publishers

APPENDIX E—*contd.*

Serial No.	Title	REMARKS
2166	<i>Annual Report</i> of the working of the Curzon Museum of Archaeology, Muttra, for the year ending March, 1931	Presented by the Curzon Museum
	EPIGRAPHY AND INSCRIPTIONS	
2167	<i>Annual Report</i> of South Indian Epigraphy for the year ending 31st March, 1929	Do.
2168	<i>Arabic Inscriptions of Gaza</i> —Vol. V. by L. A. Mayer ..	Presented by the Author
2169	<i>Epigraphia Indica</i> . Vol. XIX, part 8 and Vol. XX, parts 3-5..	Presented by the Government of India
2170	<i>A puzzle in Indian Epigraphy</i> .—By Prof. K. M. Shembavanekar. Reprinted from the Journal of Indian History, Vol. X, part II	Presented by the publishers
	HISTORY, GEOGRAPHY, AND TRAVELS	
2171	<i>Ahmad Omer Ali</i> —A History of Nirmal (Urdu) ..	Purchased
2172	<i>Arnold, Sir Thomas and Alfred Guillelme</i> —The Legacy of Islam	Do.
2173	<i>Darbar-i-Asaf</i> —A History of India with special reference to the Deccan (Urdu)	Do.
2174	<i>Grousset, R.</i> —The Near East and Middle East (The civilization of the East), Vol. I, Translated from the French by Catherine Alison Philips	Do.
2175	—, —; —India, Vol. II. Do. ..	Do.
2176	<i>Hill, Cecilea</i> —Moorish Towns in Spain ..	Do.
2177	<i>Munim Khān of Aurangabād</i> —A History of the Deccan (Urdu)	Do.
2178	<i>Ross, Sir E. D.</i> —The Persians ..	Do.
2179	<i>Sarkar, J.</i> —The Mughal Administration ..	Do.
2180	—, —; —Ahkam-e-Alamgiri ..	Do.
	GUIDES AND PLANS	
2181	<i>Jarvis, Major C. S.</i> —Yesterday and To-day in Sinai ..	Do.
2182	<i>Storrs, Sir R., and Bryan Justin O'Brien</i> —The Handbook of Cyprus	Do.
	ICONOGRAPHY AND RELIGION	
2183	<i>Shah, C. J.</i> —Jainism in North India, 800 B.C. to A.D. 526..	Do.
2184	<i>Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute</i> —The Mahabharata Fascs. 1-6	Presented by the publishers
	MISCELLANEOUS LITERATURE	
2185	<i>Exploration and Field work</i> of the Smithsonian Institution in 1930 and 1931	Presented by the Smithsonian Institution

APPENDIX E—*concl'd.*

Serial No.	Title	REMARKS
2186	<i>Transactions of the Carmarthenshire Antiquarian Society and Field Club, Part LV, 1931</i>	Purchased
2187	<i>Orient Portuguese</i> , No. 1, December, 1931	Presented by the publishers
2188	<i>Mukaddasi</i> —Palestine Pilgrims' Text Society	Do.
2189	<i>India House</i> . Opened by H. M. King George V. 8th July, 1930	Presented by H.E.H. the Nizam's Government
2190	<i>L'Inde Mystique Au Moyen Age, Hindous et Musulmans</i> —par Yusuf Husain	Presented by the Author
2191	<i>Annals of the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute</i> , Poona, Vol. XIII, part II, 1931-32	Presented by the publishers
2192	<i>Table of Rainfall</i> recorded at Stations showing the daily, monthly, and annual rainfall in H.E.H. the Nizam's Dominions for 1931	Presented by H.E.H. the Nizam's Government
MISCELLANEOUS REPORTS		
2193	<i>Report on the Administration of the Court of Wards Department, H.E.H. the Nizam's Government, for 1339 F.</i>	Do.
2194	<i>Report on the Administration of H.E.H. the Nizam's Dominions for the years 1337 and 1338 F.</i>	Do.
2195	<i>Report on the Administration of the Jails of H.E.H. the Nizam's Government for the year 1339 F.</i>	Do.
2196	<i>Report of the Census Department, H.E.H. the Nizam's Dominions for 1330 F.</i>	Do.
2197	<i>Annual Report of the Varendra Research Society for 1930-31</i>	Presented by the Varendra Research Society
2198	<i>Report of the Bhandarkar Research Institute, Poona, for the year 1927-28</i>	Presented by the Bhandarkar Research Institute
2199	<i>Administration Report of the Customs Department, H.E.H. the Nizam's Government for 1340 F.</i>	Presented by H.E.H. the Nizam's Government
2200	<i>Report on the Administration of the Abkari (Excise) Department, H.E.H. the Nizam's Government, for the year 1340 F.</i>	Do.
2201	<i>Report on the Public Instruction in H.E.H. the Nizam's Dominions for the year 1338 F. (1928-29 A.D.)</i>	Do.
2202	<i>Report on the Administration of H.E.H. the Nizam's Department of Statistics for the year 1339 F., parts I and II</i>	Do.
2203	<i>Progress Report of the Hyderabad City Improvement Board for the triennium 1337-39 F.</i>	Do.
2204	<i>Report on the Administration of H.E.H. the Nizam's Military Department for the year 1340 F.</i>	Do.

APPENDIX F

*List of Photographic negatives prepared by the Office of the Director of Archaeology,
Hyderabad, during the year 1341 F. (1931-32 A.C.)*

Serial No.	Locality	Description	Size
1112	Bidar	General view of the tomb of 'Alī Barīd from N.W.	6½" × 4½"
1113	"	" " from W. ..	8½" × 6½"
1114	"	" " from S. ..	"
1115	"	Alī Barīd's grave	"
1116	"	Ceiling of 'Alī Barīd's tomb	"
1117	"	Detail of carving on the walls of 'Alī Barīd's tomb	"
1118	"	The same, another portion	"
1119	"	Detail of carvings on the pillars of 'Alī Barīd's tomb	"
1120	"	General view of Naqqar-khāna attached to 'Alī Barīd's tomb	"
1121	"	The same, interior view	"
1122	"	" another view	"
1123	"	General view of the buildings adjoining 'Alī Barīd's tomb (Naqqar-khāna, Mosque, Bārādārī, Sarā'ī, Cistern, etc.)	"
1124	"	General view of Amīr Barīd's tomb	"
1125	"	" another view from S.E.	"
1126	"	" two small tombs in the vicinity of Amīr Barīd's tomb	"
1127	"	General view of Kalī Masjid	"
1128	"	" another view	"
1129	"	" " showing detail of pillars, etc. ..	"
1130	"	" back view	"
1131	"	General view of Khānjahān Barīd's tomb ..	"
1132	"	Plaster decoration on the tomb of Khānjahān Barīd	"
1133	"	Mosque and Naqqar-khāna attached to Khānjahān Barīd's tomb	"
1134	"	General view of Gūdar Bīnī's shrine	"
1135	"	" another view	"
1136	"	General view of the Dargāh of Ḥazrat Walī-ullāh Shāh	"
1137	"	Unknown tomb in the field near Walī-ullāh Shāh's Dargāh	"

APPENDIX F—*contd.*

Serial No.	Locality	Description	Size
1138	Bidar	Front view of Madrasa Maḥmūd Gāwān	8½" × 6½"
1139	"	The same, another view	"
1140	"	.. another view from S.E.	"
1141	"	General view of Jāmi' Masjid	"
1142	"	.. interior	"
1143	"	General view of Faṭḥ Darwāzā	"
1144	"	.. Faṭḥ Burj Gun	"
1145	"	.. <u>Chaubārā</u>	"
1146	"	.. The same another view	"
1147	"	.. Talghāt Darwāzā	"
1148	"	View of the road leading to the Talghāt Darwāzā	"
1149	"	General view of Dulhan Darwāzā	"
1150	"	Road leading down to Dulhan Darwāzā	"
1151	"	Mosque near Dulhan Darwāzā	"
1152	"	General view of <u>Sharza</u> Darwāzā (Fort)	"
1153	"	View of the old Banian tree with Gumbad gate in background	"
1154	"	Plaster decoration on Rangīn Maḥall	"
1155	"	Detail of wood carving in Rangīn Maḥall	"
1156	"	.. detail of a pillar	"
1157	"	.. detail of a bracket	"
1158	"	.. another bracket	"
1159	"	.. detail of Mother-o-Pearl work	"
1160	"	.. another view	"
1161	"	General view of Solā Khamb Mosque (Fort)	"
1162	"	Detail of pillars in Solā Khamb Mosque	"
1163	"	Gagan Maḥall, view of balcony	"
1164	"	<u>Tārkaṣh</u> Maḥall, cut-plaster decoration on arch	"
1165	"	.. upper storey	"
1166	"	General view of the Audience Hall	"
1167	"	.. another view	"

APPENDIX F—*contd.*

Serial No.	Locality	Description	Size
1168	Bidar	Audience Hall, view of room to left with glazed tile decoration	8½" × 6½"
1169 room to right .. ..	..
1170	..	General view of outer gateway leading to <u>Takht</u> Maḥall	..
1171 inner gateway .. ..	..
1172 gateway leading to Zenānā Palace ..	..
1173 <u>Takht</u> Maḥall .. ..	..
1174	..	General view showing recent excavations in Bidar Fort, <u>Takht</u> Maḥall	..
1175 another view .. ..	..
1176 do. .. ..	..
1177	..	General view of the group of buildings to W. of <u>Takht</u> Maḥall	..
1178 another view .. ..	..
1179 Mint .. ..	..
1180 Pāpnās spring .. ..	..
1181 another view .. ..	..
1182	..	General view of <u>Shāh</u> Abul Faiz's Dargāh and the adjoining buildings	..
1183	..	Glazed Tile-decoration on the doorway of <u>Shāh</u> Abul Faiz's Dargāh	..
1184	..	General view of <u>Shāh</u> Abul Faiz's Dargāh ..	..
1185 of Kāle <u>Shāh</u> 's Dargāh .. ..	..
1186 of <u>Habshi</u> Kōt .. ..	..
1187 another view .. ..	..
1188 of Farah <u>Bāgh</u> .. ..	..
1189 <u>Khās</u> <u>Bāgh</u>	6½" × 4½"
1190	(<u>Āshtūr</u>) Bidar	.. of <u>Chaukhandi</u>	8½" × 6½"
1191 of a tomb to right of <u>Chaukhandi</u> ..	..
1192	..	Detail of cut-plaster decoration on the above tomb	..
1193	..	Interior of another tomb in the vicinity of <u>Chaukhandi</u>	..
1194	..	General view of a tomb in fields to north of the <u>Āshtūr</u> group	..

APPENDIX F—*contd.*

Serial No.	Locality	Description	Size
1195	(Ashtur) Bidar ..	Detail of cut-plaster decoration on the above tomb	8½" × 6½"
1196	.. ..	General view of Āshtūr group .. ..	..
1197	.. ..	.. another view .. ..	..
1198	.. ..	.. of Walī Ullah Shāh's tomb ..	..
1199	.. ..	.. of Muḥammad Shāh's tomb ..	..
1200	.. ..	General view of the tomb of Humāyun Shāh Baihmanī	..
1201	.. ..	General view of the tomb of Sultān 'Alāuddīn Baihmanī	..
1202	.. ..	.. another view .. ..	..
1203	.. ..	.. Tomb of Aḥmad Shāh Walī Baihmanī	..
1204	.. ..	.. another view .. ..	..
1205	.. ..	.. Ceiling .. ..	..
1206	.. ..	.. another view of the ceiling ..	..
1207	Raichūr ..	General view of the Dargāh of Ḥazrat Shāh Abu Tāḥā Ḥusainī	..
1208	.. ..	.. another view .. ..	..
1209	.. ..	.. Raichūr Fort Bālāḥiṣār ..	..
1210	.. ..	.. the Long Gun in the Bālāḥiṣār ..	..
1211	Yādgīr ..	.. the Tomb of Shāh Jīwan ..	..
1212	.. ..	.. the Dargāh of Ḥazrat Shāh Yāqoob Qādirī	..
1213	.. ..	.. another view .. ..	..
1214	.. ..	.. of the buildings in the Yādgīr Fort Bālāḥiṣār	..
1215	.. ..	.. the same another view .. ..	..
1216	Doranhallī ..	.. Doranhallī Mosque ..	..
1217	Karachūr ..	.. Karachūr Mosque ..	..
1218	.. ..	.. View from S.E. ..	..
1219	.. ..	.. Interior .. ..	..
1220	.. ..	.. another view of the interior ..	..
1221	Katarsala (Chinnūr) ..	.. Temple .. ..	..
1222	.. ..	.. another view .. ..	..

APPENDIX G

List of Architectural Drawings prepared during the year 1341 F. (1932-33 A.C.)

Serial No.	Locality	Title			Scale
53	Bidar	..	Ground plan of Jāmi' Masjid	..	8' to 1"
54 Khān-i-Jahān Barīd's Tomb	..	12' to 1"
55 'Alī Barīd's Tomb and Platform	..	8' to 1"
56 Mosque in the compound of 'Alī Barīd's Tomb	..	8' to 1"
57 and side plan of the compound of 'Alī Barīd's Tomb	..	18' to 1"
58 'Alī Barīd II's Tomb	..	6' to 1"
59 Kālī Masjid	..	3' to 1"
60 Ḥazrat Khalīlullāh's Dargah	..	4' to 1"
61 Solā Khamb Mosque	..	10' to 1"
62 'Alāuddīn Baihmanī's Tomb	..	4' to 1"
63 and section of Kalimullāh's Tomb	..	4' to 1"
64 Aḥmad Shah Walī Baihmanī's Tomb	..	48' to 1"
65 General plan of Diwān-i-Ām, Takht Maḥall, etc.	..	25' to 1"

APPENDIX H

*List of paintings prepared by Mr. M. Jalaluddin, Artist. Ellora Caves, during the year 1341 F.
(1931-32 A.C.)*

Serial No.	Subject	Locality
1	Border of a panel from the ceiling of the Indra Sabha ..	Ellora
2	„ another .. ..	..
3	Siva dance, a panel from the ceiling of the Southern gallery of the Kailasa	..
4	Dance scene, a panel from the Eastern gallery of the Indra Sabha	..
5	„ Another scene adjoining the above .. ..	..
6 and 7	Two panels from the ceiling of the Eastern gallery of the Indra Sabha	..
8	Apsarases, a panel from the ceiling of the Eastern gallery of the Indra Sabha	..
9	Another panel from the ceiling of the Eastern gallery of the Indra Sabha	..

APPENDIX I

*List of paintings prepared by Khan Bahadur Syed Ahmad, Artist-Curator, Ajanta
Caves, for 1341 F. (1931-32 A.C.)*

Serial No.	Subject	Locality	Size	REMARKS
1	Indra with Apsarases from verandah of Cave XVII	Ajanta	5' x 4'	Prepared for the Hyderabad Museum
2	Apsarases „ „ ..	„	5' x 4'	„
3	Mother and Child with the Buddha from the interior of Cave XVII	„	11' x 6'	„
4	„ ..	„	10½' x 6'	Prepared for the Hyderabad Re-sidency
5	Battle of Ceylon	„	10½' x 6'	„

APPENDIX J

Note on the working of the Museum.

During the year under report the Curator of the Museum was deputed to attend the Annual Meeting of the Numismatic Society of India which was held at Delhi. The Curator read a paper on the 'Coins of the Barīd Shāhīs' which have been discovered for the first time. These coins have been published in the Archaeological Report for 1340 F.

Calligraphy.—In the field of Calligraphy a Persian Manuscript has been acquired. It represents Nasta'liq script of a very high order. From this point of view it is in no way inferior to the manuscripts written by the celebrated Calligrapher 'Imād. The first page of the text is unfortunately missing but the last few lines show that it was scribed by Faqīr 'Alāuddīn Muḥammad of Herat in 1049 A.H. for Shāh Shujā' at Daulatābād.

TEXT

(I) حسب الامر شاهزاده عالم (2) و عالميان قباہ و كعبه دو جهانى (3) سلطان شاه شجاع جهانىانى
(4) طول الله عمره (5) و زاد قدره (6) تحریر نمود ببلده دولتاباد (7) فقير علاء الدين محمد الهروي
غفر له ١٠٤٩.

TRANSLATION

1. Under the order of the Prince of this world
2. and the inhabitants of this world,
3. Sultān Shāh Shujā', the defender of this world,
- 4-5. may God elongate his life and elevate his position.
6. this was written in the city of Daulatābād by
7. Faqīr 'Alāuddīn Muḥammad of Herat. May God pardon him. 1049 H.

Another manuscript purchased, during this year is the *Insha-i-Tamhīs* in two parts. It represents Shikasta script and contains about eight miniatures of later Mughal school. First two pages of the manuscript have been highly illuminated.

Arms and Weapons.—Swords and katārs with very fine and artistic gold work have been added to this collection.

Sculptures.—Two extremely fine images artistically carved in black stone have been presented to the Museum by the owner. One of them is of Pārvatī (Plate IIIa) with four hands in standing position surrounded by a Prabhāvalī. In front right hand she has an Akṣhamālā and in rear right hand she has a Damrū and in the rear left hand she has a Linga with Yoni. At the ends of the Prabhāvalī on each side stands a female Chaurī bearer. In front of her on the right side is seated Pārvatī's son, Gaṇapatī, eating sweet balls. on the left there is her other son, Kumāra, riding a peacock. Below the feet of Pārvatī is carved an alligator which represents her vehicle. The other image is of Sūrya (Plate IIIb), the Sun God, in standing posture with a lotus flower in each of his two hands. It is also surrounded by a Prabhāvalī. At each end of the Prabhāvalī there is a female Chauri-bearer preceded by a male attendant. The Prabhāvalī contains eight seated figures which are identical with each other. Below are carved the heads of seven horses which are the vehicle of the Sun-God. These two images are extremely dignified and full of expression.

Amarāvati Sculpture.—Sculptured remains belonging to the first century B.C. of a Buddhist stupa at Amarāvati in Guntur district, presented by the Madras Museum, were properly and systematically installed on pedestals in the Southern arcade of the Museum reserved for foreign sculptures.

They consist of twelve vertical pieces from the railing and casing, fourteen horizontal pieces from the railing and casing, five coping slabs, four images, one umbrella and one pilaster. These pieces represent a variety of subjects, namely Dharma Chakra, tree-worship, stupa-worship, Chakra-worship, Dagobas, and human figures and other designs.

Old China.—Of the eleven pieces acquired for this section three Ghorī plates in various shades and a big Porcelain jug are of special interest. One of the Ghorīs belongs to the category of 'crackle' ware.

Indian Paintings.—The section of Indian paintings has been enlarged by the purchase of a Muraqqa' containing forty paintings representing Deccan School. In addition to this few Mughal miniatures have also been acquired.

Bidri-ware.—Many additions have been made to our Bidri collection among which three are worth special mention. They are (1) a fine and complete set of Bidri Huqqa with Tārkaśhī workmanship, (2) a beautiful Pāndān with floral design all over and in size $11\frac{3}{4}'' \times 8'' \times 4\frac{1}{2}''$, Bidri exhibits of such dimensions are rather rare, and (3) a Saīlābchī with a typical floral design representing five fingers of hand in extremely artistic and skilful manner.

Geological Exhibits.—The Honourable the Finance Member had very kindly ordered the removal of about seven hundred Geological exhibits from the Finance Office to the Hyderabad Museum (*vide* Finance Secretary's letter No. 5574 dated 10th July, 1932, addressed to the Director of Archaeology). Thus a Geological section has been newly opened in the Museum.

For want of suitable accommodation in the main building of the Museum the entire collection has been exhibited in one of the suites of rooms of the Town Hall allotted to the Museum.

These exhibits can be divided into two broad classes (1) those collected within the Dominions and (2) those acquired from other parts of India. Specimens of the Dominions were picked up from Nizāmābād, Atrāf Balda, Nalgondā, Aṣifābād, and Karīmnaḡar districts. They mainly represent Gneiss, Schist and Granitoid types of igneous rocks. Other specimens are from all parts of India and hence are highly valuable for a comparative study of Dominion collection.

Miscellaneous.—In order to arouse interest in Art, the Director of Archaeology had arranged Art Exhibitions in the Museum. The Japanese Art Exhibition consisted of excellent paintings produced by renowned living Japanese artists. Some of them deserve particular mention. 'Jutaicho' (an imaginary bird on a pine tree) by the famous Japanese artist Jippo Araki, 'The Maiden' by the lady artist Mne Shige-ko-Suzuki, 'Apparition' (Immortality of Soul) by Kokkan Otake, 'Judgment Day' (a vision) by the same artist, 'Hell' and 'Paradise' by Hodo Yamamoto commanded great attraction for the public. They represented the high water-mark of the artistic genius of the modern Japan and proved useful for the comparative study of Modern and Ancient art exhibited in the Museum.

Bidar Exhibition.—The Director of Archæology is writing a comprehensive and authoritative book on Bidar. In this connection he got some of the tile works, water and gold colour designs and inscriptions from Bidar monuments most accurately copied for reproduction in his book, which is now going through the press. At the request of the Curator he was pleased to allow these copies to be exhibited in the Museum for the benefit of public before their being packed and sent to England for reproduction.

Among the tile-work the representation of a lion with a rising sun in the rear and in the collection of inscriptions of the Tughra design ياعلي deserves special mention.

These exhibitions were open to the public free and they attracted large crowds of visitors.

APPENDIX K

*List of Exhibits acquired for the Hyderabad Museum during the year 1341 Fasli
(1931-32 A.C.)*

Serial No.	Description	How acquired
1	Steel frame with gold work	Purchased
2-3	Indian paintings	Do.
4	Kalāmi Majid (Manuscript)	Do.
5	Inshā-i-Tamhīs (Illustrated Manuscript)	Do.
6-9	Nād-i- 'Alī on copperplates	Presented
10	Ghori plate	Purchased
11	Blue Qāb with floral design	Do.
12	Qāb	Do.
13	Ghori plate	Do.
14-15	Bidri Sailābchī with Āftābā	Do.
16	Bidri Huqqā with Tās and Latkan	Do.
17-18	Ghori plates	Do.
19	Ghori plate with broken edge	Do.
20	Bidri plate	Do.
21-22	Bidri Sailābchī with Āftābā	Do.
23	Qāb Aurangabādi (Broken)	Do.
24	Indian painting	Do.
25	Yashab spoon	Do.
26	Bidri Surāhī	Do.
27	Bhūdevi (Metallic icon)	Do.
28	Vishnu „	Do.
29	Sri Devi „	Do.
30	Sword	Do.
31	Sword ivory handle	Do.
32	Large earthen jar	Excavated from Raigīr Prehistoric grave No. 1
33	„ „ „ in fragments	Do.
34-36	Small earthen pots	Do.
37	Earthen dish	Do.

APPENDIX K—*contd.*

Serial No.	Description				How acquired
38-39	Earthen pots	..	..	..	Excavated from Raigir Prehistoric grave No. II
40	Broken earthen pot	..	..	..	Do.
41	Earthen kneading pan	..	..	..	Do.
42	Earthen lamp and stand	..	..	..	Do.
43	Basketful of fragments of bones and pottery	..	..	..	Do.
44-83	Muraqqa' containing 40 Qit'ās and 40 Indian paintings	..	..	..	Purchased
84	Katār	..	..	..	Do.
85	Katār with letters in gold on handle	..	..	..	Do.
86	Ghaddārā sword	..	..	..	Do.
87	Katār with gold work <i>Shāhnavāz Khānī</i>	..	..	..	Do.
88	Pata	..	..	..	Do.
89	Bidri pāndān	..	..	..	Do.
90-91	Bidri Ṣurāhīs	..	..	..	Do.
92	Circular enamelled box	..	..	..	Do.
93	Sūrya (a piece of sculpture)	..	..	..	Presented
94	Pārvatī	..	..	..	Do.
95	Upper part of a stone hand-mill	..	..	..	Found in Cave No. 14, Ajanta
96	Indian painting	..	..	..	Purchased
97	Bidri Huqqā	..	..	..	Do.
98-99	Bidri cup and plate	..	..	..	Do.
100	Bidri Jām	..	..	..	Do.
101	Bidri cup	..	..	..	Do.
102	A Manuscript written by 'Alāuddīn Hiravī	..	..	..	Do.
103-4	Mushqābs	..	..	..	Do.
105-6	Indian paintings	..	..	..	Do.
107	Copy of Ajanta Fresco-painting (Mother and child)	..	..	..	Prepared for the Museum
108	" " " " (Apsarases)	..	..	..	Do.
109	" " " " " "	..	..	..	Do.
110	Blue China jug with lid	..	..	..	Purchased

APPENDIX K—*contd.*

Serial No.	Description	How acquired
111	Ghorī plate	Purchased
112	Laila and Majnūn (Illustrated Manuscript)	Do.
113-15	Indian paintings	Do.
116	<u>Churī</u>	Do.
117-24	Indian paintings	Do.
125-26	Panj Surās	Do.
TYPICAL COLLECTION OF SPECIMEN TIMBERS IN THE DOMINIONS		
127	Ficus Retusa, Linn.	Presented by H.E.H. the Nizam's Government
128	Phyllanthus Emblica, Linn.	Do.
129	Terminalia Belerica, Roxb.	Do.
130	Tamarindus Indica, Bedd.	Do.
131	Terminalia Arjuna	Do.
132	Bauhinia Malabaricum	Do.
133	Ficus Religiosa, Linn.	Do.
134	Aegle Marmelos	Do.
135	Strychnos Potatorum, Linn.	Do.
136	Gardenia Gumifera, Linn.	Do.
137	Bauhinia Recemosa, Linn.	Do.
138	Mimusops Bexandra, Roxb.	Do.
139	Erythroxylon Monogynum, Roxb.	Do.
140	Careya Arborea, Roxb.	Do.
141	Prosopis Spicigera, Linn.	Do.
142	Xylia Dolabriformis	Do.
143	Acacia Lencophlnea	Do.
144	Butea Frondosa	Do.
145	Strychnos Nux Vomica	Do.
146	Ixora Parviflora	Do.
147	Grewia Tiliæfolia	Do.
148	Dalbergia Paniculata, Roxb.	Do.

APPENDIX K—*concl'd.*

Serial No.	Description	Place	REMARKS
149-846	Geological specimens	From British India and H.E.H. the Nizam's Dominions	The detailed list of the specimens has been printed separ- ately and may be obtained from the Curator, Hyderabad Museum

APPENDIX L

Note on the coins in the Cabinet of the Hyderabad Museum

During the year under report 959 coins have been acquired. Of these 13 are of gold, 80 of silver and 866 of copper. Of the thirteen gold coins nine have been presented by the Madras Museum and one by the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society. These gold coins are South Indian *fanams*. The remaining three gold coins were found in Suryapet Taluq in Nalgonda District, and received as treasure trove. They are Roman coins of special interest. One of these belongs to Claudius (41-54 A.D.) and another to Antonius (138-161 A.D.). The name of the king on the third coin could not be deciphered. The remaining 949 coins have also been acquired as treasure trove.

The source and metal of these coins are shown in the following table :—

Number	How acquired				Metal			TOTAL
					Gold	Silver	Copper	
1	Treasure Trove	..	..	..	3	80	866	949
2	Presented	..	..	..	10	..	..	10
	TOTAL				13	80	866	959

The districts where these coins have been found with the number and metal of coins are shown below :—

District					Metal			TOTAL
					Gold	Silver	Copper	
Atrāf Balda	..	..	..	..	..	..	278	278
Bidar	..	..	..	..	..	..	341	341
Gulbarga	..	..	..	..	..	70	..	70
Hyderabad	..	..	..	..	..	..	247	247
Nalgonda	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	3
Nizamabad	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	10
	TOTAL				3	80	866	949

Up to now only one type of 'Abdullāh Quṭb Shāh's coins was known but now in cataloguing another type of 'Abdullāh Quṭb Shāh's and two types of Muḥammad Qulī Quṭb Shāh's have been discovered.

APPENDIX M

*List of Coins acquired for the Cabinet of the Hyderabad Museum. during the year 1341
Fasli (1931-32 A.C.)*

Serial No.	Metal	Number of coins	Description	How acquired	REMARKS
1	AR	61	Mughal ..	First Taluqdar, Gulbarga T.T.	Letter No. 2125, dated 4th Isfandār, 1341 F.
2	AV	6	South Indian Fanams	Government Museum. Madras. Presented	Letter No. 1, 820-26, 31, dated 14th December, 1932.
	AV	1	Do. ..		
	AV	1	Ram Raja Fanam		
	AV	1	Pudiya Fanam issued by the Zamorin of Calicut		
3	AR	10	Mughal ..	First Taluqdar, Nizāmabad T.T.	Letter No. 1669, dated 16th Isfandār, 1341 F.
4	Æ	247	Old dubs ..	Government Central Treasury, Hyderabad T.T.	Letter No. 973, dated 25th Tir, 1341 F.
5	AV	3	Roman ..	First Taluqdar, Nalgonda T.T.	Letter No. 1624, dated 10th Khurdād, 1341 F.
6	AV	1	South Indian Fanam	Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society. Presented	Letter, dated 11th August, 1932.
7	Æ	5	Baihmani ..	Bahlulkhanguda Jagir, Atrāf-Balda T.T.	Letter No. 1858, dated 19th Khurdād, 1341 F.
8	Æ	341	Baihmani ..	Found at Bidar Fort during Excavation T.T.	....
9	Æ	273	Baihmani ..	Bahlulkhanguda Jagir. Atrāf-Balda T.T.	Letter No. 3497, dated 5th Ābān, 1341 F.
10	AR AR	8 1	Mughal Portuguese Rupee	District Judge, Gulbarga T.T.	Letter No. 141, dated 10th Ādhur, 1342 F.

T.T.=Treasure Trove.

Gold	..	..	13
Silver	..	..	80
Copper	..	..	866
TOTAL			959

APPENDIX N

*List of books acquired for the Library of the Hyderabad Museum. during the year
1341 Fasli (1931-32 A.C.)*

Serial No.	Title	REMARKS
ARCHÆOLOGICAL SURVEY		
1-2	<i>Annual Report</i> of the Archæological Department, Hyderabad, for the years 1337 F. and 1338 F.	Presented by H.E.H. the Nizam's Government
3	<i>Annual Report</i> for 1929 together with a copy of the excavation supplement of the Archæological Research in Mysore	Presented by the Mysore Government
ARCHÆOLOGY		
4	<i>Magoffin, R. V. D. and Davis, Emily, C. S.</i> ; The Romance of Archæology	Purchased
ART, ARCHITECTURE, ETC.		
5	<i>Aravamuthan, T. G.</i> ; Portrait Sculpture in South India	Do.
6	<i>Burns, G.</i> ; Gold and Silver Work in the Bombay Presidency	Do.
7	<i>Charles, A. P.</i> : A Monograph on Gold and Silver Ware produced in the United Provinces	Do.
8	<i>Hobson, R. L.</i> ; Porcelain Oriental, Continental and British	Do.
9	<i>Mehta, Nanalal C.</i> : Gujarati painting in fifteenth century	Do.
10	<i>Saudamora, Major</i> ; Iron and Steel Work in the Bombay Presidency	Do.
11	<i>Wilhelm, Worringer</i> ; Egyptian Art	Do.
DICTIONARIES		
12	<i>The Concise Oxford Dictionary of Current English</i> ..	Do.
EPIGRAPHY AND INSCRIPTIONS		
13	<i>Shitāb Khān of Warangal</i> : (Hyderabad Archæological Series No. 9)	Presented by H.E.H. the Nizam's Government
14	<i>The Gavimath and Palkigundu Inscriptions of Asoka</i> : (Hyderabad Archæological Series No. 10)	Do.
NATURAL HISTORY		
15	<i>Menon, M. G. K.</i> ; The Hydromedusæ of Madras (New Series—Natural History Section, Vol. III. No. 2. Bulletin of the Madras Government Museum)	Presented by the Madras Government
NUMISMATICS		
16	<i>Chakraborty, Surendra Kisor</i> ; A Study of Ancient Indian Numismatics	Purchased

APPENDIX N—*concl'd.*

Serial No.	Title	REMARKS
HISTORY AND RELIGION		
17	<i>Khudā Baksh</i> ; The Orient under the Caliphs	Purchased
18	<i>Pickthall, Marmaduke</i> ; The Meaning of the Glorious Koran	Do.
JOURNAL, PERIODICALS, ETC.		
19	The <i>Journal</i> of the Andhra Historical Research Society, Vol. VI, parts 1-4	Do.
20	<i>Numismatic Circular</i> of Messrs. Spink & Sons, London, Vol. XXXIX, parts 11 and 12	Do.
REPORTS		
21	<i>Administration Report</i> of the Government Museum and Commemara Public Library for the year 1930-31	Presented by the Madras Government
22	<i>Annual Report</i> of the Prince of Wales Museum of Western India for 1930-31, Bombay	Presented by the Bombay Government
23	<i>Annual Report</i> on the Working of the Curzon Museum, Muttra, for the year ending March 31, 1931	Presented by the Muttra Museum

APPENDIX O

Expenditure on the Hyderabad Museum during the year 1341 Fasli (1931-32 A.C.)

Salaries :—					Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Curator (300–20–500)	..	..	..	..	3,640 0 0	
Establishment	..	..	..	..	6,339 0 0	
Temporary Establishment	..	..	..	..	1,800 0 0	
					<hr/>	11,779 0 0	
Contingencies :—							
Fixed Contingencies	..	..	..	..	712 3 2	
Extra Contingencies	{	Livery of peons	..	..	107 12 8	
		Purchase of books	..	..	147 13 7	
		Furniture	..	..	2,758 12 2	
		Electricity	..	..	90 10 0	
		Water tax	..	..	27 0 0	
					<hr/>	3,844 3 7	
Purchase of exhibits	..	..	..	..	4,539 14 6	
Preservation of exhibits	..	..	..	..	177 4 0	
Fixing of Amraoti sculptures	..	..	..	..	425 1 9	
					<hr/>	5,142 4 3	
GRAND TOTAL					<hr/> 20,765 7 10 <hr/>

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE ARCHÆOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT
OF
HIS EXALTED HIGHNESS THE NIZAM'S DOMINIONS

1342 F.

1932-33 A.C.

CONTENTS



OFFICIAL NOTES

	PAGE
Review of Government on the Report	49
Letter from the Director of Archaeology to the Secretary to Government, Judicial, Police, and General (Archaeological) Departments .. .	51

REPORT

Personnel .. .	53
Tours .. .	53
Survey of Monuments .. .	53
Conservation .. .	60
Epigraphy .. .	66
Numismatics .. .	67
Museum .. .	67
Publications .. .	68
Library .. .	68
Photographs and Drawings .. .	68
Expenditure on Conservation .. .	68
Expenditure on the Maintenance of the Department .. .	68
Tour programme for 1343 Fasli .. .	69

APPENDICES

A Diary of the Director .. .	73
B Diary of the Assistant Director .. .	74
C Statement of Expenditure on the Department .. .	75
D Statement of Expenditure on Conservation .. .	76
E List of books acquired for the Library during the year under report .. .	80
F List of Photographs .. .	87
G List of Architectural Drawings .. .	90
H List of copies of Ajanta Frescoes .. .	90
I List of copies of Ellora Frescoes .. .	91
J Note on the working of the Hyderabad Museum by Khwaja Muhammad Ahmad .. .	92
K List of exhibits acquired for the Hyderabad Museum .. .	94
L Note on the Coins in the Cabinet of the Hyderabad Museum by Khwaja Muhammad Ahmad .. .	104
M List of Coins acquired for the Cabinet of the Hyderabad Museum .. .	106
N List of books acquired for the Library of the Hyderabad Museum .. .	108
O Statement of expenditure on the Hyderabad Museum .. .	110

*Proceedings of the Government of His Exalted Highness the Nizam
in the Judicial, Police, and General Departments (Archæological)*

No. $\frac{1}{1}$ Miscellaneous

[illegible]

SUBJECT

**Review of the Report on the working of the Archæological Department
for the year 1342 Fasli (1932-33 A.C.)**

Tours.—During the year under review the Director, Mr. G. Yazdani, toured for forty-two days in the Aurangabād, Bidar, Warangal, and Gulbarga districts ; and the Assistant Director toured in the Aurangabād, Parbhani, Nanded, Nizamabad, Bidar, Nalgonda, and Warangal districts for thirty days. The object of these tours was chiefly to survey the newly discovered monuments and to supervise the conservation work.

Survey of Monuments.—Most important and interesting discovery of the year was of the Ghanapūr temples, situated eight miles N.E. of Pālampet and fifty miles N.E. of Warangal. The temples, which are a replica of the famous Pālampet temples, form a group of twenty-two shrines. In spite of diligent search no trace of any inscription has yet been found which may throw light on the exact date of the erection of these temples.

Other places of interest surveyed during the current year were the Dargāh of Ḥazrat Shāh Ashraf Bīyabānī at Ambad ; the Fort at Kaulās, the Dargāh of Ḥazrat Shāh Zīa u'l Ḥaq, and the mosques of Ikh̄lās Khān and Khūnī Khān near Nizām Sāgar; some archæological remains at Nadikonda in Nalgonda district ; Naukhanda Palace (Aurangabād), the tomb at Fathpūr near Bidar, Shāhpūr Fort and the Gogi and Hirapūr mosques.

Conservation.—The work of conservation has continued. Important measures carried out during the year relate to the cleaning and preservation of the Ajanta frescoes in caves IV, VI, VII, XVI, XIX, and XXII. The frescoes in cave VI after their scientific treatment have almost regained their pristine beauty.

Cleaning of the frescoes at Ellora was continued while the conservation work at Bidar has led to the valuable discovery of a spacious square hall, 51 ft. each way. Another vast hall 52 ft. \times 63 ft. has been brought to light to the East of the hall mentioned above.

The work of repairs to the group of temples at Pālampet which was mentioned in last year's report as in progress is still going on and it is hoped that the work will be completed in the course of the next year.

Epigraphy.—The year under review has been fruitful as regards the discovery of several historical inscriptions. The most important discovery was of a new inscription in cave XXVI at Ajanta. At Gogī an inscription of Muḥammad bin Tughluq was discovered. At Kaulās three inscriptions were discovered by the Assistant Director. One of these fixed in the mosque of Khūnī Khān is very interesting as it represents an elegant style of *Thulth*.

Numismatics.—During the year under review the Department acquired 6,177 coins; 8 of which are gold, 1,550 silver, and 4,619 copper.

Conclusion.—In conclusion His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Government are pleased to note that the progress of the Department continues under the able supervision of Mr. Yazdani.

(By Order)
(Sd.) ZOOLCADER JUNG,
Secretary to Government,
Judicial, Police, and General Departments.

Copy forwarded to :—

- (1) The Chief Secretary, His Exalted Highness' Peshi.
- (2) The Secretary to His Excellency the President of the Executive Council.
- (3) The Secretary to Government, Political Department.
- (4) The Secretary to Government, Finance Department.
- (5) The Secretary to Government, Public Works Department.
- (6) The Director, Archæological Department.
- (7) The Director, Government Printing, for publication in the *Jarida*.

No. 1372

FROM

GHULAM YAZDANI, ESQ., M.A.,
Director, Archaeological Department,
His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Dominions,
Hyderabad-Deccan.

TO

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
Judicial, Police, and General (Archæological) Departments,
Hyderabad-Deccan.

Dated, Hyderabad (Deccan), the 19th May, 1934 A.D.

SIR,

With reference to the correspondence ending with your letter No. 239, dated the 3rd Tir, 1343 Fasli, I have the honour to send herewith two copies of the *Annual Report* of this Department for 1342 Fasli.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

SYED YUSUF,

Assistant Director of Archæology.

Annual Report of the Archæological Department, Hyderabad

for the year

1342 Fasli (1932-33 A.C.)

There was no change in the personnel of the Department during the year **Personnel** under review. The Director, Mr. G. Yazdani, remained on special duty throughout the year but he attended to all important works of the Department besides devoting himself to the compilation of special volumes on Ajanta and Bidar. The Director returned to headquarters from Europe on the 9th Ādhur, 1342 Fasli. In this way the first nine days of the year—1st Ādhur to 9th Ādhur—were spent in his voyage from England to India. The Assistant Director, Mr. Syed Yusuf, was in charge of the current work of the Department.

The Director toured in the Aurangabād, Bidar, Warangal, and Gulbarga **Tours** districts for forty-two days, and the Assistant Director toured in the Aurangabād, Parbhani, Nanded, Nizamabād, Bidar, Nalgonda, and Warangal districts for thirty days. The object of these tours was to survey the newly discovered monuments, and also to supervise the conservation work which was being carried out in these districts. The details of the tours of the Director and the Assistant Director are given in their diaries published in this Report as Appendices A and B.

As a result of these tours the following monuments have been explored and a regular survey of them has been made :— **Survey of Monuments**

Ghanapūr Temples: Most important and by far the most interesting of all the discoveries made during the year is the one of the Ghanapūr temples, situated eight miles N.E. of Pālampet and fifty miles N.E. of Warangal. The temples, which are a replica of the famous Pālampet temples, form a group of twenty-two shrines—structures of varying dimensions—and lie in a square enclosure 260 ft. × 260 ft., the walls of the enclosure being ingeniously constructed, like the enclosure wall of the Pālampet temples, with facings of huge blocks of well-chiselled masonry, the core being filled in by means of earth and debris. In this particular case, only the Western wall of the enclosure is in a partially preserved condition, while the walls of the three other sides have disappeared and a mud embankment has taken their place. The enclosure is entered through a blank space left (probably for a gateway) in the middle of the Western wall. In the centre of the enclosure stands the main temple of the group, which like the main temple of Pālampet, has porticoes towards the East, North, and South, the Western side

being occupied by the *cella* with the broken effigy of a *linga* in it. In front of the *cella* is the usual ante-chamber and next to it is the *mahamandapa*. The *cella* measures 14 ft. \times 14 ft., the ante-chamber 13 ft. 4 in. \times 13 ft. 4 in., and the *mahamandapa* 55 ft. \times 55 ft. In all, the total length of the structure, from the *cella* to the Eastern portico, is 92 ft. 6 in. internally, and the total breadth is 55 ft. across (from Northern to Southern porch). Out of the three porticoes mentioned above, only the Northern one is in a preserved state while the other two porticoes (Southern and Eastern) and the roof of the *mahamandapa* have been destroyed by a huge tamarind tree, which taking root in the floor of the hall, caused havoc to the whole structure. As it stands the temple is without a *sikhara* [Plate IV *b*]. The *sikhara*, if there had been any, must have been of the form of the *sikharas* of the surrounding subsidiary shrines, or rather of the representations of the *sikhara* carved on the back wall of the main temple in question, which mark a compromise between the Indo-Aryan *sikharas* of the North and the *sikharas* of the Dravidian temples of the South [Plate IV *a*]. The tamarind tree mentioned above and the other rank vegetation which was causing an irreparable damage to the building have been cut down, and much has been done to reclaim the building from the destructive effects of nature and time. Like Pālampet, this temple and the whole group of the temples surrounding it, have been constructed of fawn-coloured sandstone, and from their workmanship and the details of carvings, they appear to be contemporary with the Pālampet temples. Eight black granite human and animal brackets which are quite identical in their style and form with the Pālampet brackets are the only existing representatives of the type of the bracket-decorations which once adorned this magnificent temple [Plate V *a* and *b*].

In a line with the main central temple at either end of the compound wall are two subsidiary large temples, each measuring 65 ft. 3 in. \times 65 ft. 3 in. and 48 ft. \times 48 ft. respectively. The subsidiary temple in the Northern end referred to above has also a shrine for the *linga* 9 ft. square, and in front of it is an ante-chamber 8 ft. 6 in. \times 8 ft. 6 in. The corresponding temple in the Southern extremity is devoid of any shrine and these temples never had any brackets adorning them.

Along the Western wall of the enclosure are eight small subsidiary temples in a row, of which the six shrines to the North of the entrance of the enclosure are in excellent preservation with their *sikharas* and porticoes quite intact, whereas the two other small temples in the same row but to the South of the entrance are in ruins. The other three sides of the enclosure had similar subsidiary shrines; but these are mostly ruined, and in one or two places the walls and *sikharas* of a few temples are now out of plumb and are threatening to fall down. In spite of a thorough search being made no trace of any inscription could be found in the locality which could throw any light on the date of the erection of these temples.

Dargah of Hazrat Shāh Ashraf Bīyābanī at Ambad : The mausoleum of the saint, Shāh Ashraf Bīyābanī, is situated at a distance of about two miles to the East of the town of Ambad, which lies eighteen miles S.S.W. of Jalna. The Dargāh, con-

structed as it is of deep crimson coloured sand-stone is coated over with plaster, which being discoloured through age gives the structure a dark grey tone. The mausoleum stands in the S.E. corner of a square enclosure and is built on a square platform 45 ft. 8 in. each way and 3 ft. high. The building is a square structure 22 ft. 8 in. each way externally, with corners chopped off by means of arches and at each corner against the arches in question stands a slim masonry pillar remarkably ornamented in the middle with a bunch of lotus-bud decoration and supports a disproportionately large octagonal lantern at the top, all the eight faces of which are adorned with arches filled in with perforated screens executed in plaster. The lantern described above is finished with a rounded dome placed on a broad circular drum decorated all round with lotus-petal decorations. Of the four originally existing lanterns only the one in the S.W. corner is now extant, the other three having fallen down on account of the weak supports on which they were made to stand. The building, thus rendered octagonal by the cutting off of the corners has a lofty octagonal ornamental parapet at the top above which rises the circular decorative drum supporting a corrugated dome adorned with a band of lotus petal decoration at the bottom and finished with a masonry lantern (*kalas*) at the top [Plate VI a].

Access into the building is through arched-doorways in the middle of its Western and Southern walls, which are fitted with rectangular wooden frames and furnished with wooden shutters. Though octagonal externally, the grave chamber inside is a perfect square, 15 ft. 4 in. each way, and has in the middle two male graves and one small female grave. Like all other square structures which carry a circular dome at the top, the square grave chamber of this Dargāh has been rendered octagonal at the top by means of squinches, and in the upper portion by a similar treatment has been rendered into a polygon of sixteen sides and in the end likewise it is finished with the circular base of the drum of the dome. The dome described above is ribbed both inside and out and is decorated with cut-plaster work on the inner surface.

As is clear from the description given above the style of the building is quite unique. The corrugated surface of the dome, though in itself very interesting, is not so remarkable a feature as the heavy corner lanterns placed on the slim pillars which are so reminiscent of the style of the pillar constructed in the Dīwan-i-Khāṣṣ of Akbar at Fathpur Sikri. Another building of this style is the Dargāh of Zachcha Bachcha at Khulabād where the pillars at the corners have a greater similarity to their prototypes at Fathpur Sikri. The Dargāh of Zachcha Bachcha is situated close to the tomb of Malik 'Ambar and seems to have been built about the same time as the latter tomb.

On the platform of Shāh Ashraf's Dargāh and around it are graves of the members of the saint's family and of his disciples. To the West of the Dargāh on the platform are two male graves at the foot of which is a Persian inscription which has been copied. The inscription mentions the name of Shaiḫ Muḥammad Ḥasan son of 'Abdu'l Qayām and has the date 1090(?) H. Arrangements are being made by the Department to edit the inscription in the future issue of the *Epigraphia Indo-Moslemica*. The Dargāh itself bears no inscription.

Facing the Dargāh to the West is a square open enclosure 29 ft. 8 in. each way, which has a single grave in the middle. The enclosure is reached by a flight of seven steps and has an arched doorway for entrance.

Kaulās Fort and other monuments : The village of Takerpalli, where the visitor has to halt for his visit to Kaulās, is situated on the twentieth mile of the Nizāmsāgar Diglūr Road. From this village itself the visitor can have a charming, though distant, view of the magnificent hill fortress which has given the town, that nestles at its foot, the name of Kaulās. The deserted village and the fort of Kaulās are situated at a distance of about two miles to the South of the road. The fort commands an almost central position in the row of the hills which are spread in the shape of a crescent to the left of the road and rise one above the other in the form of tiers. The body of the fort rises from the ground level to the top of the hill in a gradual manner, the rear line of the fortification with its prominent North-eastern bastion known as the Malkāpūr Burj attracting the view of the visitor from a considerable distance. A stream of clear fresh water runs along the whole of the west face of the fort and serves the purpose of a ditch. Access to the main gateway of the fort is through a narrow lane which runs across the whole length of the village of Kaulās. The village has a very disappointing and dreary aspect, as it has been in a deserted condition for many decades. The lane mentioned above ends in an open ground which has a freshwater stream crossing it at this point and severing it from the broad flight of steps which lead up to the fort. The steps rising from the brink of the stream enter the main gateway of the fort which is built in the N.W. face of the outer line of fortifications. This gateway is constructed in the form of a big arched entrance, but the upper portion of the arch has been blocked up and the gate rendered rectangular by means of a stone lintel placed across the jambs, and is furnished with wooden door-leaves. Over the lintel are carved figures of Hindu deities and the royal insignia of the Warangal Rajahs—the '*Ganda-brhunda*' with elephants in its two bills and talons, and *hansas* and lions appearing on either side of it. Adjoining the main gate to its left is another small side-door fitted with wooden shutters. The passage of the gateway has a hall on either side of it with two arched openings and the whole ceiling is covered over with a series of small squat domes. The interiors of the domes were decorated with cut-plaster, traces of which are still to be seen here and there. Opposite the doorway and to the South of it is a Naqqārkhāna with three arched openings facing the North. A little further on as the visitor goes up the steps he comes across the second gateway of the fort, which forms the entrance of the inner row of fortifications. This gateway is quite similar to the main gateway, but is devoid of any ornamentation. There are three broken drums lying in the Western hall of the gateway and two small guns (1 yard in length) are lying out of position in the passage. This second gateway marks the highest point of the hill, and the steps also consequently end at this point. The top of the hill is in the form of a broad open plateau which has traces of old palaces, temples, and mosques, all in utter ruin. Just opposite the inner gateway mentioned above is the dilapidated palace of Rānī Kawar Bā'i, a descendant of the local Maratha ruling family, whose successor is yet alive

and has a claim on these ruins and the cultivated land of the fort. The palace which is now a mass of ruins does not lay claim to any great antiquity. It is reported that the building lately took fire and so became the ruin which now marks its position. Traces of burnt timber and other wooden objects are scattered about the place, and are evidence enough to support the statement. The palace has an oblong court in front with a square water cistern in the middle. The building consists of a large hall supported by a double row of three multifoil arches in the middle and by two arches in Bengali style at either end. Traces of beautiful cut-plaster work still adorn the surfaces of the ruined walls. A lane going along the Western wall of the enclosure of the palace leads to the Golconda gate, an outlet which is built into the second rampart of the fort in the Southern side of the fortification and corresponds with the main gateway. In the lane are thrown two small pieces of ordnance each ($1\frac{1}{2}$ yards in length) and to left of it is a small domed tomb of a saint, locally known as Buhlul Shāh Walī. Near the Golconda gate mentioned above is a grave with an epitaph in Persian (9 in. \times 9 in.).

To the left of the main gateway is a square bastion on which is placed a long gun in two adjustable parts, each measuring 18 ft. 6 in. and 5 ft. 4 in. The extreme S.W. corner of the inner rampart has a semicircular bastion which has a Persian inscription in beautiful *Nastā'liq* characters (2 ft. 4 in. \times 1 ft. 10 in.).¹

Beyond the two rows of ramparts which encircle it, the gateways, the ruins of the Rānī's palace, a ruined mosque, a temple, a few magazines and grain stores—all buildings of no great historical or architectural interest—there is hardly anything in the fort which is noteworthy. Outwardly, the appearance of the fort is extremely deceptive. The whole series of bastions and ramparts which are all battlemented and have loopholes for guns are in excellent preservation and have a very romantic aspect.

About three quarters of a mile from the fort and about half a mile from the village is the Dargāh of Ḥazrat Shāh Zīau'l Ḥaq, a square domed structure, 19 ft. 8 in. each way externally. The building is of no great historical or architectural interest.

About a furlong to N.W. of the Dargāh is Ikhlas Khān's mosque, a grim old piece of architecture with three arched openings facing the East, supported on a pair of thick square pillars at either end. The hall is covered over with three flat domes and measures 36 ft. 7 in. \times 17 ft. 6 in. internally. It has a narrow *chhajja* in front and at the top is a low parapet decorated with cable and lozenge design in plaster.

About half a furlong from the above mosque is Khūnī Khān's mosque similar in architectural details to the above mosque with two slender minarets in front and one thick stump of a minaret in the middle of the rear wall just over the *mīhrab*,—quite a new feature. The mosque has a rectangular courtyard and a water cistern in front. The prayer-hall measures 31 ft. 2 in. \times 20 ft. 6 in. internally, and has a Persian inscription (1 ft. 4 in. \times 10 in.) placed in a niche

¹ These inscriptions have been copied and arrangements are being made to publish them in the ensuing number of the *Epigraphia Indica Moslemica*.

in the North wall. The inscription referred to will be published in the future issues of the *Epigraphia Indo-Moslemica*. The grave of the founder lies in the courtyard of the mosque.

Nadikonda : In addition to the monuments described above, on receipt of newspaper reports announcing the discovery of some archæological remains in the form of ruins of architecture and inscriptions pertaining to the capital of the old Kākātiya dynasty at a place named Nadikonda, five miles from Jangaon in the Nalgonda District, the Assistant Director visited the site. The place is undoubtedly old, as is evidenced by a few traces of the old town wall, an old ruined temple in Chalukyan style, two old Telugu inscriptions found in the two tanks in the vicinity of the village, and a frieze of bas-relief sculptures with a long line of old Telugu inscription carved on a rock in a natural gorge on the hill overlooking the Hyderabad-Warangal road. The inscriptions referred to above have been copied and arrangements are being made to have them deciphered. The Department is also contemplating to conduct excavations at the place with a view to have the site thoroughly examined and surveyed.

In the course of his tours in the Aurangabād, Bidar, Warangal, and Gulbarga Districts the Director inspected certain archæological buildings, the description of which is given below :—

Naikhanda Palace : It was originally built by Malik ‘Ambar ; but ‘Ālam ‘Alī Khān, a Governor of Aurangabād under Aurangzeb, is reported to have made extensive additions to the palace. His Highness Āṣaf Jāh Nizāmu’l Mulk made further additions, and there is a carpet associated with him which is placed in the central apartment of the palace on the two ‘Īd festivals, and the officials of Aurangabād led by the Subedār assemble to pay their homage to this carpet as the seat of His Highness Āṣaf Jāh Bahādur. The function is observed with great dignity, and the Subedār places a *nazr* of fifty-one Halli Sicca Rupees on the carpet as a mark of devotion.

The palace consists of a series of enclosures each with an Audience Hall situated in the midst of a pleasant garden with water channels and fountains. The innermost enclosure is the most extensive ; but its Audience Hall and garden are in a ruinous condition now. The central enclosure is in a comparatively better state of preservation, and it is at the hall of this enclosure that the carpet of Āṣaf Jāh is displayed on State occasions. The hall comprises several apartments, the roof of which is supported by wooden pillars. The architecture of the hall is of the late Mughal style, the salient feature of which is apparent in the cusped arches.

As His Exalted Highness has been pleased to issue a special *firman* for the preservation of this palace, the Department in consultation with the Public Works Department has drawn up a systematic programme of repairs and submitted it to Government with an estimate amounting to Rs. 37,100. The work will be carried out by instalments, and the expenditure may be spread over three or four years. The main items of the programme comprise (a) the conservation of the Audience Hall of the innermost enclosure, (b) the restoration of the garden of the same enclosure, and (c) repairs to the roof and floor of the hall of the central enclosure.

Tomb at Fathpūr : Some five miles to the North-east of Bidar is the small village of Fathpūr where a beautiful mausoleum is built. It is associated with the name of Fakhrū'l Mulk, apparently a dignitary of the court of Aurangzeb for a *sanad* issued by this emperor in 1108 H. (1696 A.D.) mentioning the grant of thirty *bighas* of land and eighteen mango trees for the maintenance of the tomb is still in possession of the keeper of the mausoleum. The architecture of the tomb is interesting, for it is unlike any other building in Bidar or Gulbarga and resembles very much the tomb of Sher Shāh at Sahssaram. The mausoleum is built on a lofty terrace which has flights of steps on all four sides with two landings in the middle. The building on the ground level near the lowest step is 190 ft. square while the terrace measures 131 ft. each way. The dome is built on a massive base, the walls of which rise to a height of 35 ft. and are decorated with arches. The drum of the dome is 12 ft. 4 in. higher than the roof level, and the dome itself rises 55 ft. higher still. The finial has a striking resemblance to those of the Tughluq tombs of Delhi. The circumference of the dome near the upper ring of its drum is 126 ft. 4 in., and the structure with its heavy appearance is an important landmark in the panorama of Bidar. The interior of the tomb is 36 ft. square, and there are two sarcophagi belonging to the graves of Fakhrū'l Mulk and his wife. The real graves are in the ground chamber which is reached by twenty-eight steps below the terrace. The arches which are built along the walls and at the corners of the tomb show a fine sense of proportion. The building has been studied in greater detail in the Bidar volume which contains also a plan and a photograph of the building.

Shāhpūr Fort and Gogī Mosque : Shāhpūr has a fort of irregular shape, built on precipitous rocks which originally formed the principal defences of the fort. In later times it seems to have been strengthened by bastions and curtains which were built by Musalman kings. In history Shāhpūr does not appear, although some scholars have confused it with Shāhpūr, the suburb of Bijapūr, which was founded by 'Alī 'Ādil Shāh in 965 H. (1558 A.D.) to commemorate his accession to the throne. The reason for the omission of Shāhpūr is that the fort of this place was regarded as an inseparable part of the principality of Sagar which has occupied an important position in the history of the Deccan from a very early period. It is interesting to note that even in inscriptions carved on Shāhpūr Fort and the town-gateway the name Shāhpūr does not appear ; but in its place the name Nuṣratābād is given. The latter name was given to Sagar by 'Ādil Shāhī kings, although the author of Ma'āthir-i-'Ālāngīrī writes that Aurangzeb changed the name of Sagar into Nuṣratābād when he annexed it to his kingdom in 1098 H. The latter statement is unwarranted, for the name Nuṣratābād occurs on the inscriptions of Shāhpūr as well as Sagar earlier than the conquest of the place by Aurangzeb. The inscriptions of Shāhpūr have been studied in the form of an article published in the *Epigraphia Indo-Moslemica* for the year 1931-32 A.D.

At Gogī the principal monument is a mosque styled the Kālī Masjid. It was built by Sultāna Fāṭima. The mosque has no inscription, but from the style of its architecture it seems to have been built at the end of the 15th century or

the beginning of the 16th century. The façade of the building is decorated with a profusion of cornices, minarets and niches [Plate VI b]. The interior consists of a prayer-hall and a *mihrāb*. The former has a domed ceiling and beautiful screens of lattice work in its sides towards the North and South. The *mihrāb* projects from the hall in the form of a chimney and is crowned by a dome. The general impression made by the building is that of picturesqueness of detail rather than of grace of line or chastity of design. Close to the Kālī Masjid are situated the tombs of 'Ādil Shāhī kings which have been repaired by the Department recently.¹ As originally these tombs had no inscriptions and it was difficult for an ordinary visitor to identify them, the Department has built inscriptional tablets at the head of each tomb.

In the Warangal Fort the remains of an old structure found near the tank were examined. As there is a mound in the close vicinity of the remains, they seem to be connected with a temple which once stood here. Along the slope of this mound on one side a small shrine may be seen, which either formed part of the old temple or was built out of its material when the latter fell into ruins.

Mr. Abdul Basit Khan, the first Taluqdar of Warangal, brought to the Director's notice a Moslem tomb with an inscription which mentions the name of Sultān Qūlī who died in 965 H. As the inscription contains also the name of Mirza 'Alī Khāwar, the father of the deceased, the latter should not be confused with Sultān Qūlī, the founder of the Quṭb Shāhī dynasty, who in his early days was the Governor of Telingana. The inscription has been published in the *Epigraphia Indo-Moslemica* for 1931-32.

Hīrāpūr Mosque: The Director during his tour in Gulbarga also visited the Hīrāpūr Mosque which was built by Chānd Bibi in 994 H. (1585 A.D.) when she was Queen-regent during the minority of Ibrāhīm 'Ādil Shāh of Bijapur. The building is an interesting specimen of the Deccan Moslem style of architecture, and originally it had a garden and a well attached to it (Plate VII). The building is in a fair state of preservation, but the garden has fallen into ruins. The well attached to the mosque has an inscription which has been published in the *Epigraphia Indo-Moslemica* for 1907-8.

During the year under report the Geological Department of H.E.H. the Nizam's Government reported the discovery of a prehistoric burial site² at Nandkonda in the Nalgonda District, of four similar sites at Gondimali, Kalkuntla, Ramapuram and Kondapuram (in the Gadwal Samastan) in the Raichur District, and of three sites at 'Āmlapūr, Rajankalur and Haggaritgi in the Gulbarga District. Two similar discoveries have been made by the Archaeological Department itself at Shākāpūr and Ivanthalli, near Shāhpūr in the Gulbarga District. The sites in question have been declared *Protected Monuments* and a *Circular* has been issued to protect them from vandalism and ruin.

Conservation

The campaign for the conservation of the Ajanta frescoes continued as usual in the year under report. The most important measures carried out during the

¹ Vide *Annual Report* of the Archaeological Department for 1331-33 F. (*Urdu Supplement*).

² For a detailed note on cairns, cromlechs, etc., see the *Annual Report* of the Archaeological Department for the year 1325 Fasli and the *Journal* of the Hyderabad Archaeological Society, July, 1916.

year relate to the cleaning and preservation of the frescoes in caves IV, VI, VII, XVI, XIX and XXII. The frescoes in cave VI, which prior to the cleaning operations were extremely dull and dim, have now been thoroughly cleaned and scientifically treated, as a result of which a new piece containing the scene of the Temptation of the Buddha, similar to the one existing in cave I, has been brought to light. The outline of this subject is exceptionally bold. The frescoes discovered in cave XVI and mentioned in last year's report, also received a thorough scientific treatment.

A new discovery has been made in the year under review of an inscription on the wall between caves XXVI and XXVII. This discovery was made in the course of repairs executed in the caves mentioned. Estampages of the inscription referred to above have been obtained and arrangements are being made to have the inscription deciphered.

Among the constructive works carried out during the year mention must be made of the construction of the passage between caves XVIII and XIX and of the building of the parapet wall along the above passage. Repairs were also executed to the pillars in cave IX. In addition to the above works, the large platform which forms the means of access to the caves was considerably extended, and on either side of the approach leading to the caves a row of platforms was constructed of the total length of 200 ft., on which trees have been planted to afford shade to the visitors.

In previous years the work of the cleaning of the frescoes in the Ellora Caves was carried out by the Department's mechanic, Mr. Ghulam Nabi, under the supervision of Mr. Syed Jalaluddin, Curator of the Ellora Caves, and a reference has been made to this work in the Department's Report for the year 1338 Fasli. In the Report for 1337 Fasli a detailed article dealing with the frescoes in the Ellora Caves has been published under the title '*The fresco paintings of Ellora*' as Appendix A of that Report. This article was originally published as a paper which was read by the Director, Mr. G. Yazdani, at the XVIIth International Oriental Conference held at Oxford in 1928 A.C. The work was again taken up in the year under report, and the services of Messrs. Ghulam Nabi and Abdur Raziq, Mechanics who have carried out excellent work of this nature at Ajanta, were employed, as a result of which the frescoes on the ceiling of the middle hall of Kailasa (cave XVI) and those of the walls of the Northern and Southern porches of the same cave, were cleaned and scientifically preserved. The frescoes on the ceiling of the middle hall and the Northern wing of cave XXXI were also cleaned and conserved. The Mechanics were busy with this work till the end of the year.

In the Daulatabād Fort clearance work was carried out on a large scale and as a result the block of palatial buildings spread out at the foot of the hill was cleared up to a considerable extent and path-ways were laid out in different places with the view of making the buildings more easily accessible. Rank vegetation which was growing abundantly on these structures as also on the bastions and ramparts of the fort was destroyed, and minor repairs were executed on the fort buildings wherever necessary. The main road inside the fort was

considerably repaired, and the visitor can now motor down with ease from the outer gateway of the fort straight up to the foot of the hill, whence steps leading to the Bālā Hīṣār start and take the visitor up.

At Bidar, another important centre where conservation has been carried out on an extensive scale during the year, the treatment which the newly exhumed buildings of the Takht Maḥall group and the series of apartments built over the subterranean chambers have received, deserves special mention. In last year's report a mention was made of the discovery of a row of halls and apartments in the Southern wing of the Takht Maḥall. In the year under report a spacious square hall, 51 ft. each way, has been brought to light to the South of the row in question. This hall, both from its gigantic dimensions and from its scheme of decoration, appears to be the Diwan-i-Khāṣṣ, or Private Audience Hall. The hall is connected with the adjoining buildings by means of broad doorways—each 19 ft. wide, built in the middle of each of the three—Western, Northern and Eastern—walls of the hall. The fourth or the Southern side of the hall had the *shāh-nishīn*, or the Royal Seat, where the king used to sit and give audience. The *shāh-nishīn* is indicated by a projection made in the structure which must have supported a balcony—*jharoka*—jutting out of the Southern wall of the building. No traces of the upper structure of the balcony are now visible, but the beautiful scheme of tile decoration both on the walls and the flooring of the balcony, especially the pieces of tiles with gold work arranged between alternate bands of white and black stone, still in their original position, are additional evidence to suggest the existence of the *shāh-nishīn* at this place. The hall is further decorated with eight deep niches, each niche—2 ft. 5 in. × 3 ft. and 3½ ft. deep—appearing on either side of the doorways and the *shāh-nishīn* mentioned. The niches were outwardly adorned with bands of black polished stone carved in lozenge and floral designs. One of these niches, the one of the South-western corner of the hall, which is almost intact, is decorated at the bottom with enamelled tiles, the work being done in low relief and the colours of the tiles, deep blue and green, presenting a very pleasing effect against a perfectly white background. Traces of old paintings are also to be found here and there on the walls. Marks of the plaster bed in which the tiles were fixed are likewise to be seen in several other places which indicate a gorgeous scheme of decoration. The doorways of the hall, adorned with black stone jambs, exquisitely carved and polished, and the various other pieces of carved stone found on the spot in the course of excavation, suggest a very high standard of architectural decoration. Arrangements are being made by the Department to restore these carved stone pieces to their original positions, and also to preserve the remains of the enamelled tile decoration in the best way possible. The flooring of the hall, which is of exceptionally strong lime concrete, is in excellent preservation.

Another vast hall, 52 ft. × 63 ft., has been brought to light to the East of the hall mentioned above. This hall is quite plain, and beyond a few carved stone fragments nothing was found in it to suggest any decorative work. A doorway, 19 ft. wide, connects this hall with the one described above, and another narrow doorway connects it with the central hall of the row of buildings to its North described in last year's report.

Further excavation was carried out in the courtyard of the Takht Maḥall, as a result of which the whole court has been cleared of the huge mass of debris that covered it for centuries together. The row of buildings to the East of the courtyard also was cleared and as a result the octagonal room, corresponding to a similar room of the Takht Maḥall described in previous year's report has been cleared up to the floor level. In the centre of the room are four pedestals which indicate the presence of wooden pillars that must have supported a wooden pavilion. The room measures 14 ft. 9 in. across, and the pedestals stand at a distance of 6 ft. 6 in. from each other. A low arched opening in the Western wall, 4 ft. 1 in. high, forms the only entrance to the room. The walls of the structure are of exceptional thickness, being 10 ft. thick.

Clearance work was generally conducted in the area surrounding the Takht Maḥall group and the visitor can now by virtue of it go round from one building to another with great convenience and ease.

The building of the Naqqarkhāna at the extreme end of the Southern wall of the fort has been cleared of debris, and arrangements are being made to restore the building and to utilize it for the local Museum, in which, when the repairs are completed, all the antiquities picked up in the course of excavations and the old armoury of the Bidar fort will be stored and exhibited. Two large terraces, each 119' long, have been constructed in front of the building, and stone pedestals are being built on it to serve as stands for the sculptures found during excavations. In the course of clearance one large cistern, 93' 9" square was brought to light just in front of the Naqqarkhāna and another cistern, 15' 9" square was cleared a little to the North of the former cistern. The latter cistern has a perforated cascade—with three rows of five small *mīhrāb*-like niches—in the middle of the Northern wall, and opposite the cascade is another small cistern, 5' 6" each way, in which water issuing from the cascade used to be stored.

In addition to the above works, excavation was also conducted in the courtyard of the Chīni Maḥall, described in previous reports, as a result of which the courtyard has been dug to a considerable depth and a strong concrete pavement has been brought to light. Clearance work was also carried out at the double-arched entrance of the Maḥall in question as a result of which the entrance has been cleared of debris.

Side by side with the excavation and conservation operations made on the newly discovered buildings of the Bidar Fort, the work of the construction of roads leading to all the various places of interest in the fort was also continued. As a result of this, a new road one mile and a half long, has been constructed which starts from the Sharza Darwaza, and passing through the Petla Burj, Kalyani Burj, and Delhi Gate, and going round the old tank (at the bottom of the fort), goes up to the long gun. Another road, one furlong in length, connects the Sola Khamb Mosque with the Gagan Maḥall. At the suggestion of Mr. T. J. Tasker, C.I.E., Secretary, Revenue Department, H.E.H. the Nizam's Government, the construction of a new road outside and going round the fort has been started. The work is in progress, and the road when complete will enable the visitor to

go round the fort in a motor car with ease and to have a general view of the fort buildings from outside.

A new road, about a mile in length, has been constructed in the Barīdī group of tombs, which goes straight on from the tomb of 'Alī Barīd to the Sā'dāt spring.

In last year's report a mention was made of the construction of the Southern compound wall of the Madrasa Maḥmūd Gāwān. In the year under report the Northern compound wall of the building was constructed, and the work of the construction of the Eastern wall facing the main road was also started and is expected to be completed in the course of the next year. This wall has a total height of 4' 6" including the parapet, and the idea is to keep the wall so low as to enable the visitor to have a clear view of the main building from the road in spite of the existence of the front compound wall. In addition to the above work, two large platforms—terraces one over the other—were constructed in front of the building, which enhance the beauty of the structure. The N.E. wing of the building, which was in a dilapidated condition owing to the lightning stroke which deprived the building of its South-eastern minaret and its adjoining buildings, has been strengthened by a buttress wall. The masonry of the buttress wall has been bound to the original masonry with iron hoops provided in every course of the buttress masonry. The face of the buttress is lined with ashlar masonry, the thickness of the stone used being 1'. The work was executed by the P.W.D., and the local officers of that Department under whose direct supervision the work was carried out deserve the Department's special thanks for the excellence of the work.

The work of the laying out of the Shāhabād stone flooring and the fixing of the inscription tablet to the grave of Khwaja Maḥmūd Gāwān was also executed by the P.W.D. in the year under review. The same Department conducted also the work of the repairs to the Sola Khamb Mosque and the Dargāh of Ḥazrat Khalīlū'llāh, and constructed two masonry cenotaphs to the graves of Kalīm-u'llah and Waliu'llah in the Bahmanī group of royal tombs at Āshtūr.

The total expenditure incurred during the year on the conservation of the archæological monuments at Bidar amounted to Rs. 19,508-4-9.

The work of repairs to the group of temples at Pālampet which was mentioned in last year's report as in progress is still going on, and it is hoped that the work will be completed in the course of the next year. The Director visited the Rāmappa temple in the company of the Executive Engineer and the Assistant Engineer on the 12th June, 1933, and found that the repairs carried out by the Public Works Department are excellent ; but some minor items require improvement, so the attention of the Executive Engineer has been drawn to them. They are as follows :—

- (1) Drainage of the courtyard of the temple.
- (2) Drainage of the western part of the platform around the temple.
- (3) The insertion of steel beams in the interior of the *gopūram* for the support of the superstructure.
- (4) The cleaning and cement grouting of the minor temples in the courtyard of the temple.

- (5) The improvement of the culvert in front of the main road of the temple.
- (6) The improvement of the retaining wall of the *nullah* in front of the temple.

The attention of the Executive Engineer has been drawn also to the cement grouting and cleaning of the minor temples in the vicinity of the main temple and those at the Western end of the *bund*. He has been also asked to submit an estimate for these measures including the laying out of *moram* paths to these temples. The Assistant Director will see in his next visit how far these measures have been carried out by the Public Works Department.

The Director also visited the Thousand-pillar Temple at Hanamkonda. The grass plots looked neglected, and grass was found growing on the walls and roof of the main building. The attention of the Executive Engineer has been drawn to this matter.

The Director also had a talk with the Taluqdar Saheb of Warangal regarding the cleaning and removing of rank vegetation from the walls of the fort and historical buildings therein. He has agreed to undertake the work on behalf of the Department on its placing a suitable sum at his disposal.

The Director has also arranged for a map of the monuments in and around Warangal for the convenience of the visitor. The map will be printed under the supervision of the Surveyor-General, Government of India, and the preliminary work in this connection is already done.

A sum of Rs. 4,488 has been placed at the disposal of the First Taluqdar, Warangal, for the acquisition of land inside Warangal Fort where the Department is intending to conduct excavations.

At Hyderabad itself, a sum of Rs. 3,250 was placed during the year at the disposal of the P.W.D. for the insertion of *jālī* screens in the Char Minar.¹ A sum of Rs. 1,500 was spent by the Department itself on the repairs executed to Hakīm's Tomb² near Toli Chauki on the Hyderabad-Golconda road. The tomb stands on an eminence from which there is a good view of the Hyderabad City and of the Golconda Fort and Tombs. The work related to the tomb and the mosque and *Khānqāh* attached to it.

Another sum of Rs. 1,000 was spent during the year for the acquisition of land attached to the *Dārūsh shafa*. Last year a sum of Rs. 1,000 was spent in this connexion and the mention of it made in last year's report. This makes up for the total of Rs. 2,000 promised by the Department to the Ecclesiastical Department, who have agreed to share with the Department the expenditure of Rs. 4,000 equally for this undertaking.

At Gulbarga, the work of special repairs to the tombs of the early Bahmani kings, dealt with in detail in last year's report, was completed by the P.W.D. and the total expenditure incurred on this work amounted to Rs. 16,005-14-6. The work turned out is excellent ; but the Director during his last visit to Gulbarga in

¹ This work was undertaken at the instance of the Police Department.

² The building is in *Quṭb shāhī* style, and the lintel of the entrance to the tomb bears the inscription (فوت حکیم) and the date 1059 H.

July, 1933, found that in some cases the new plaster work has covered the original architectural features of these monuments. For example, in the case of the tomb of 'Alāu'd Dīn Ḥasan Baiḥmanī, the form of the fluted finials at corners has been changed. Again, the band of blue enamel tiles along the ring of the dome has been concealed under the coat of white-wash. Similarly the form of the finials of Muḥammad Shāh's tomb has also been changed. The Executive Engineer has been asked to restore the original forms of these finials and the *guldastās* according to the photographs sent by this Department.

The Director has also arranged for a map of the monuments in and around Gulbarga for the convenience of the visitor. The map will be printed under the supervision of the Surveyor-General, Government of India, and the preliminary work in this connection is already done.

Epigraphy

A mention of the discovery of the Canarese and Moslem inscriptions made at Kopbal in Nawab Salar Jang Bahadur's Estate in 1340 Fasli in addition to the two Asokan Brahmi Edicts, has already been made in the Department's Report for 1340 Fasli. The Brahmi edicts referred to above have already been published as No. 10 of the Hyderabad Archæological Series. The Moslem inscriptions of the place have been published in the *Epigraphia Indo-Moslemica* for 1929-30. The Canarese inscriptions have been kindly edited at the Department's request by Mr. C. R. Krishnama Charlu of the Epigraphical Survey of the Government of India, and arrangements are being made to publish them as No. 11 of the Hyderabad Archæological Series. The monograph is expected to be issued shortly.

During the year a proposal was submitted to Government by the Department regarding the scheme of editing the Telugu inscriptions of the Dominions in the form of a separate monograph. Dr. Sreenivaschar, who has recently obtained the Ph.D. degree of the London University on the basis of the research made by him on the political history and the inscriptions of the Kakatiyas, has offered his services to the Department for the work. The historical and political importance attached to the Kakatiya dynasty, and the heritage this dynasty has left to posterity in the form of magnificent monuments, speak for themselves. The forts at Warangal, and other places constructed by this dynasty and the temples erected at Hanamkonda, Palampet, Ghanapur, etc. and the large and extensive tanks built at Pakhal, Palampet and other places, and the inscriptions and other historical records found scattered about throughout the Telingana country still bear testimony to the high political power and the remarkable constructive skill wielded by the rulers of this dynasty. Some of the most important inscriptions of this dynasty have already been published by the Department in the form of monographs as Nos. 3, 4, 6, and 9 of the Hyderabad Archæological Series, but as H.E.H. the Nizam's Dominions are still rich in the inscriptions of this period which have not yet been studied, it is highly desirable that the earliest possible opportunity should be grasped to study these inscriptions. The help offered by Dr. Sreenivaschar in this direction is therefore most opportune, and the Government have been accordingly moved to accord the requisite sanction for the work. The total expenditure

estimated for the work is B.G. Rs. 2,500 and Dr. Sreenivaschar has agreed to start the work as soon as the sanction is received from Government.

The year 1342 Fasli yielded a rich harvest so far as the collection of estampages of old inscriptions was concerned. The most important discovery was of a new inscription in cave XXVI of Ajanta. Arrangements are being made to edit this inscription. It is hoped that this inscription will throw considerable light on the history of the caves or on the Rajahs who ruled in this part of the Deccan.

The Director of Archæology has made a thorough survey of the old towns of Shāhpūr, Gogī, and Sagar (Nuṣṛatabād). At Gogī an inscription of Muḥammad bin Tughluq was discovered. This inscription has been published, but it was wrongly attributed to the Baiḥmanī king Maḥmūd Shāh. At these places several new inscriptions have been discovered, and arrangements are being made to edit them.

Estampages have been taken of an inscription fixed into the wall of a well at Hirapūr which is about two miles to the West of Gulbarga city. This inscription records the pilgrimage of Chānd Sultāna to the shrine of Kh̲waja Banda Nawāz, the renowned saint of Gulbarga. The Director of Archæology has collected estampages of inscriptions from Warangal also.

Mr. Syed Yusuf, the Assistant Director, has made a thorough survey of Kaulās Fort (Nanded District), Doranhallī, Ambad, and Yādگیر, where he has discovered several inscriptions. At Kaulās he has discovered three inscriptions. One of these fixed in the mosque of Kh̲ūnī Kh̲ān is very interesting as it represents an elegant style of *Thulth*.

During the year under report the Department has acquired 6,177 coins, **Numismatics** 8 of which are gold, 1,550 silver, and 4,619 copper.

In cataloguing coins, some unique coins have been discovered in the Museum. There is a great controversy regarding the parentage of the Baiḥmanī kings, Firoz Shāh and Aḥmad Shāh I. According to Firishta they were the sons of Da'ūd, son of 'Alāu'd Dīn Ḥasan Baiḥmanī. According to *Burhan-i-Mā'asir* they are the sons of Aḥmad Kh̲ān, son of 'Alāu'd Dīn Ḥasan Baiḥman Shāh. The newly discovered coins support the latter contention.

According to all the chroniclers of the Baiḥmanīs, Humāyūn Shāh was succeeded by Nizām Shāh, but according to the coins newly discovered, the immediate successor of Humāyūn Shāh was styled Aḥmad Shāh and not Nizām Shāh. According to Firishta, Humāyūn Shāh died in 965 H., but there are two unique coins in the Hyderabad Museum which establish the fact that coins were struck in the name of Humāyūn Shāh till 966 H.

The date of Kalīmu'llāh's accession to the throne is a controversial point, but two coins of the Hyderabad Museum have established it as 930 H. According to all chroniclers Kalīmu'llāh was deposed in or about 933 H. There is a coin in the Hyderabad Museum which established the fact that coins were struck in his name till 952 A.H.

It was proposed that the arches of the verandas of the Museum building **Museum** be closed with glazed glasses so that the verandas may be used as galleries, and that arrangements be made to admit more light in the side halls of the first

storey so that the objects may be seen by the visitors to better advantage, and that a workshop which is an indispensable adjunct to the Museum be constructed. These proposals were graciously approved by His Exalted Highness the Nizam. It has been also proposed to the Government that an Art Gallery be constructed close to the Museum. The scheme is receiving very sympathetic consideration.

A note on the exhibits acquired is included in this report as Appendix L.

Publications During the year under report the following publications were issued :—

- (1) Part II of *Ajanta*.
- (2) *Guide to Ajanta Frescoes* (Third Edition).
- (3) *Hyderabad State : A Souvenir* (Third Edition).

In addition to the above, the Department was busy with the work of the publication of No. 11 of Hyderabad Archæological Series which deals with the Canarese inscriptions of Kopbal. The Director's book on Bidar was passing through the Press during the year, and it is hoped that both the above publications will be issued shortly.

Library During the year under review, one hundred and twelve volumes have been acquired for the library of the Department. Of these twenty-four volumes have been received in exchange and the remaining thirty-eight have been purchased. A complete list of these volumes with their titles and author's names is given in this Report as Appendix E.

Photographs and Drawings Mr. M. Franswah, Photographer of the Department, prepared seventy-seven negatives during the year under report. The titles and scales of the photographs are given in Appendix F.

Mr. Sultan Ali Khan Faruqi, the Draughtsman of the Department, has prepared four architectural plans, all of which relate to the monuments at Bidar. The titles and scales of these drawings are given in Appendix G.

Khan Bahadur Mr. Syed Ahmad, the Artist-Curator of Ajanta, prepared six colour copies of the frescoes of Ajanta for the Hyderabad Residency. Three colour copies of the newly discovered frescoes in Cave X were also prepared by him for the Department's records. He also prepared one colour copy and three outlines of the above frescoes for illustrating Sir Akbar Hydari's lecture on the newly discovered frescoes of Ajanta delivered in England in the year under report.

Mr. Muhammad Jalaluddin, the Artist of Ellora, prepared five tracings of the Ellora frescoes for the Hyderabad Museum. A list of all these copies is given in this Report as Appendices H and I.

Expenditure on conservation The total expenditure on the conservation of monuments amounted to Rs. 67,613-4-11 (B.G. Rs. 57,954-4-3) during the year, which compared with the figures for the previous year, Rs. 49,866-7-5, shows an increase of Rs. 17,746-13-6. The detail of expenditure is given in Appendix D.

Expenditure on the Maintenance of the Department A sum of Rs. 78,527-6-11 (B.G. Rs. 67,309-3-9) has been spent during the year on the maintenance of the Department. The figures for the previous year under this head were Rs. 71,303-10 (B.G. Rs. 61,117-8-6). The detail of this expenditure is given in Appendix C.

In addition to the above expenditure, a sum of Rs. 13,382-1-9 (B.G. Rs. 12,476-9-1) was spent during the year on the printing of the book *Bidar*.

This, however, is a loan which will be paid back to Government from the proceeds of the sale of the book. The expenditure on the maintenance of the Museum amounted to Rs. 57,158-8-2 (B.G. Rs. 48,993) during the year. The detail of this expenditure is given in Appendix O.

As the Director is engaged in the compilation of the monographs on *Ajanta* and *Bidar* he will tour at these places. He may also tour in the Gulbarga, Warangal, and such other districts of the Dominions where conservation work of an important nature is in progress and requires his personal inspection.

The Assistant Director will tour in the Bidar, Warangal, Nalgonda, Osmana-bād, Gulbarga, Raichūr, and Maḥbūbnagar Districts, where a large number of monuments are to be inspected for report to Government.

HYDERABAD-DECCAN,
19th May, 1934

SYED YUSUF,
Assistant Director of Archæology

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

Diary of the Director for the year 1342 F. (1932-33 A.C.)

Month	Date	Place
1342 F. (1932-33 A.C.)		
<i>Ādhur</i> (October)	1st to 9th (6th to 14th)	Special Duty in England in connection with the publication of <i>Ajanta</i> , Part II
<i>Ādhur to Dai</i> (October to November)	10th <i>Ādhur</i> to 10th <i>Dai</i> .. (15th October to 14th November)	Duty at headquarters
<i>Dai</i> (November)	11th to 13th (15th to 17th)	Tour to Bidar
<i>Dai to Farwardīn</i> (November to February)	14th <i>Dai</i> to 8th <i>Farwardīn</i> .. (18th November to 9th February)	Duty at headquarters
<i>Farwardīn</i> (February)	9th to 14th (10th to 15th)	Tour to Aurangabād
<i>Farwardīn to Khurdād</i> (February to April)	15th <i>Farwardīn</i> to 15th <i>Khurdād</i> (16th February to 19th April)	Duty at headquarters
<i>Khurdād</i> (April)	16th to 24th (20th to 28th)	Visit to Calcutta in connection with the preparation of the Survey maps of Gulbarga and Bidar
<i>Khurdād to Tīr</i> (April to May)	25th <i>Khurdād</i> to 23rd <i>Tīr</i> .. (29th April to 28th May)	Duty at headquarters
<i>Tīr to Amurdād</i> (May to June)	24th <i>Tīr</i> to 1st <i>Amurdād</i> .. (29th May to 6th June)	Tour to Bidar
<i>Amurdād</i> (June)	2nd to 8th (7th to 13th)	Tour to Warangal
<i>Amurdād to Shahrīwar</i> (June to July)	9th <i>Amurdād</i> to 2nd <i>Shahrīwar</i> (14th June to 8th July)	Duty at headquarters
<i>Shahrīwar</i> (July)	3rd to 9th (9th to 15th)	Tour in the Gulbarga district
<i>Shahrīwar to Ābān</i> (July to September)	10th <i>Shahrīwar</i> to 21st <i>Ābān</i> .. (16th July to 26th September)	Duty at headquarters
<i>Ābān</i> (September)	22nd (27th)	Tour to Bidar
<i>Ābān</i> (September)	23rd (28th)	Duty at headquarters
<i>Ābān</i> (September to October)	24th to 27th (29th September to 2nd October)	Tour to Aurangabād and Ellora
<i>Ābān</i> (October)	28th to 30th (3rd to 5th)	Duty at headquarters

Duty at headquarters	..	..	..	314 days
Tours	..	..	..	42 "
Special Duty	..	..	..	9 "
TOTAL	..	..	..	365 days

APPENDIX B

Diary of the Assistant Director for the year 1342 F. (1932-33 A.C.)

Month	Date		Place
<i>Ādhur</i> (October)	1st to 3rd (6th to 8th)	.. ..	Tour to Bidar
..	4th to 6th (9th to 11th)	.. ..	Tour in the Warangal and Ādilabād districts
..	7th to 26th (12th to 31st)	.. ..	Duty at headquarters
<i>Ādhur</i> (November)	27th to 28th (1st to 2nd)	.. ..	Tour to Dichpalli (Nizamabād)
<i>Ādhur to Dai</i> (November)	29th <i>Ādhur</i> to 22nd <i>Dai</i> (3rd to 26th)	.. ..	Duty at headquarters
<i>Dai to Baihman</i> (November to December)	23rd <i>Dai</i> to 3rd <i>Baihman</i> (27th November to 6th December)	.. ..	Tour in the Aurangabād, Nanded and Parbhani districts
<i>Baihman</i> (January)	4th to 16th (7th to 19th)	.. ..	Duty at headquarters
..	17th to 19th (20th to 22nd)	.. ..	Tour to Warangal
<i>Baihman to Khurdād</i> (January to April)	20th <i>Baihman</i> to 5th <i>Khurdād</i> (23rd January to 9th April)	.. ..	Duty at headquarters
<i>Khurdād</i> (April)	6th to 13th (10th to 17th)	.. ..	Tour in the Bidar, Nanded and Nizamabād districts
<i>Khurdād to Tīr</i> (April to May)	14th <i>Khurdād</i> to 3rd <i>Tīr</i> (18th April to 8th May)	.. ..	Duty at headquarters
<i>Tīr to Shahrīwar</i> (May to July)	4th <i>Tīr</i> to 12th <i>Shahrīwar</i> (9th May to 18th July)	.. ..	Privilege leave
<i>Shahrīwar</i> (July)	13th to 25th (19th to 31st)	.. ..	Duty at headquarters
<i>Shahrīwar</i> (August)	26th to 28th (1st to 3rd)	.. ..	Tour in the Nalgonda district
<i>Shahrīwar to Ābān</i> (August to October)	29th <i>Shahrīwar</i> to 30th <i>Ābān</i> (4th August to 5th October)	.. ..	Duty at headquarters

Duty at headquarters	.. ..	264 days
Tour .. ..	.. ..	30 "
Privilege leave .. ..	.. ..	71 "
TOTAL		365 days

APPENDIX C

Statement of Expenditure on the Archæological Department, Hyderabad, during the year 1342 F. (1932-33 A.C.)

					Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Salaries :—						
Director (B.G. Rs. 1,200 p.m.)	..	..	..	..	16,800 0 0	
Personal Allowance (B.G. Rs. 200 p.m.)	..	..	..	..	2,800 0 0	
House Rent (Rs. 100 p.m.)	..	..	..	..	1,200 0 0	
Assistant Director (Rs. 350 p.m.)	..	..	..	..	4,200 0 0	
Curator of Ajanta Caves (Rs. 500 p.m.)	..	..	..	..	6,000 0 0	
Motor allowance to Curator, Ajanta Caves (Rs. 75 p.m. from 19th Bahman to end of the year)	..	..	..	..	705 0 0	
Establishment	..	..	..	..	21,656 0 0	
Officiating Allowance of establishment	..	..	..	..	781 11 4	
						54,142 11 4
Travelling Allowances :—						
Director	..	..	..	..	2,665 14 11	
Assistant Director	..	..	..	..	626 6 5	
Establishment	..	..	..	..	4,347 10 8	
						7,640 0 0
Contingencies :—						
Fixed contingencies	..	..	..	..	2,420 0 0	
Extra { Livery of peons	..	..	..	..	505 0 0	
Contingencies { Purchase of books	..	..	..	..	1,415 1 10	
{ Printing charges	..	..	..	..	4,266 10 11	
{ Service postage	..	..	..	..	300 0 0	
{ Lighting charges	..	..	..	..	30 0 0	
{ Furniture	..	..	..	..	1,857 14 10	
						10,794 11 7
Supplies and Services :—						
Purchase of photo articles	..	..	..	..	950 0 0	
Purchase of Drawing articles, etc.	..	..	..	..	5,000 0 0	
						5,950 0 0
GRAND TOTAL	....				78,527 6 11	
					(B.G. 67,309 3 9)	

APPENDIX D

Statement of expenditure incurred on Ancient Monuments during the year 1342 F. (1932-33 A.C.)

Locality	Name of Work	Amount of estimate	Expenditure in 1342 F. (1932-33 A.C.)	Expenditure to the end of 1342 F.	Remarks
	ORIGINAL WORK	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
Hyderabad	Acquisition of land attached to the Darush-shafa	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	Amount spent through the Ecclesiastical Department
Fardapūr (Aurangabād District)	Construction of Curator's quarters	8,710 0 0	1,361 3 6	7,069 15 5	Work done by the P.W.D.
Bidar	Opening an arch in the fort wall and making a road across the trench near Naubat Khānā	1,490 0 0	271 0 0	271 0 0	Do.
..	Shāhabād stone flooring to the Platform of Maḥmūd Gāwān's grave	926 13 10	926 13 10	926 13 10	Do.
	TOTAL	....	3,559 1 4		
	SPECIAL REPAIRS				
Aurangabād	Fixing Electric conductor to Bibi Maqbara	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0	Work done by the P.W.D.
Khuldabād (Aurangabād)	Repairs to Dargāh of Hazrat Amīr Hasan Sanjārī	960 0 0	276 0 0	960 0 0	Do.
Bidar	Repairs to Madrasa Maḥmūd Gāwān	12,830 0 0	1,709 6 11	12,830 0 0	Do.
..	Repairs to Dargāh of Hazrat Khalīlu'llāh	1,271 0 0	1,271 0 0	1,271 0 0	Do.
..	Repairs to Sola Khamb Mosque	28,680 0 0	7,500 0 0	7,500 0 0	Do.
..	Fixing inscription tablet to Maḥmūd Gāwān's grave	800 0 0	800 0 0	800 0 0	Do.
..	Shāhabād stone flooring in Madrasa Maḥmūd Gāwān	1,020 0 0	1,020 0 0	1,020 0 0	Do.
..	Construction of new road round the Bidar Fort	510 0 0	510 0 0	510 0 0	Amount spent by the Department
	Carried over ..	....	14,586 6 11	....	....

APPENDIX D—contd.

Locality	Name of Work	Amount of estimate	Expenditure in 1342 F. (1932-33 A.C.)	Expenditure to the end of 1342 F.	Remarks
	Brought forward ..	Rs. As. P. ...	Rs. As. P. 14,586 6 11	Rs. As. P. ....	....
Bidar	Construction of roads inside the Fort and excavation and conservation of Fort buildings	5,500 0 0	5,500 0 0	5,500 0 0	Amount spent by the Department
Udgir (Bidar District)	Clearance of Udgir Fort	600 0 0	600 0 0	600 0 0	Amount spent by the First Taluqdar, Bidar
Gulbarga	Repairs to Baihmanī Tombs	17,606 4 0	16,005 14 6	16,005 14 6	Work done by the P.W.D.
Hyderabad	Inserting <i>jālī</i> screens in Chārminar	3,250 0 0	3,250 0 0	3,250 0 0	Do.
"	Repairs to Hakīm's Tomb	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0	Work done by the Department
Komtūr (Medak District)	Repairs to Komtūr Mosque	710 0 0	710 0 0	710 0 0	Amount placed at the disposal of the P.W.D.
Biloli (Nanded District)	Repairs to Biloli Mosque	1,570 0 0	1,570 0 0	1,570 0 0	Do.
Pālampet (Warangal District)	Repairs to Pālampet Temple	17,080 0 0	334 0 0	12,745 3 9	Do.
Warangal	Acquisition of land inside Warangal Fort	4,488 0 0	4,488 0 0	4,488 0 0	Amount placed at the disposal of the First Taluqdar, Warangal
	TOTAL	....	48,544 5 5		
	MAINTENANCE				
Ajanta (Aurangabād District)	Maintenance of the Caves	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0	....	Amount spent by the Department
	Carried over ..	....	1,500 0 0	....	....

APPENDIX D—*contd.*

Locality	Name of Work	Amount of estimate	Expenditure in 1342 F. (1932-33 A.C.)	Expenditure to the end of 1342 F.	Remarks
		Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
	Brought forward ..	....	1,500 0 0	....
Anwāh (Aurangabād District)	Maintenance of the Anwāh Temple	120 0 0	120 0 0	....	A m o u n t s p e n t by the De- partment. Do.
Ghatotkuch (Aurangabād District)	Maintenance of the Caves	12 0 0	12 0 0	....
Aurangabād	Maintenance of Archæo- logical Buildings	3,421 14 2	3,421 14 2	....	A m o u n t s p e n t through P.W.D.
..	Maintenance of Aurang- abād caves	288 0 0	288 0 0	....	Do.
Daulatabād Fort (Aurangabād)	Maintenance of Daulat- abād Fort	1,548 0 0	1,548 0 0	....	A m o u n t s p e n t by the De- partment
Ellora (Aurangabād District)	Maintenance of the Caves	1,800 0 0	1,800 0 0	....	Do.
Bidar	Maintenance of Depart- mental Establishment at Bidar	1,620 0 0	1,620 0 0	....	Do.
..	Maintenance of Archæo- logical Buildings	1,548 0 0	1,548 0 0	....	Do.
Gulbarga	Maintenance of Archæo- logical Buildings	500 0 0	500 0 0	....	Do.
..	Establishment of Haft Gumbad Tombs	144 0 0	144 0 0	....	Do.
..	Watchmen of Gulbarga Fort	144 0 0	144 0 0	....	Do.
Nalgonda	Establishment of Bhongīr Fort	144 0 0	144 0 0	....	Do.
Nanded	Maintenance of Qandhār Fort	200 0 0	200 0 0	....	Do.
..	Establishment of Qan- dhār Fort	288 0 0	288 0 0	....	Do.
Dichpalli (Nizamabād District)	Salary of watchmen for Dichpalli Temple	144 0 0	144 0 0	....	Do.
	Carried over ..	....	13,421 14 2	....

APPENDIX D—concl'd.

Locality	Name of Work	Amount of estimate	Expenditure in 1342 F. (1932-33 A.C.)	Expenditure to the end of 1342 F.	Remarks
		Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
	Brought forward ..	....	13,421 14 2	....
Osmanabād	Maintenance of Archaeological Buildings	1,300 0 0	1,300 0 0	....	A m o u n t spent by the De- partment
Pālampet (Warangal District)	Establishment of Rāmappa Temple	144 0 0	144 0 0	....	Do.
Warangal	Maintenance of Warangal Fort	300 0 0	300 0 0	....	Do.
"	Maintenance of Thousand- Pillar Temple	200 0 0	200 0 0	....	Do.
"	Establishment of Thousand-Pillar Temple	144 0 0	144 0 0	....	Do.
	TOTAL ..	....	15,509 14 2		
	ORIGINAL WORKS ..	....	3,559 1 4		
	SPECIAL REPAIRS ..	....	48,544 5 5		
	GRAND TOTAL ..	....	67,613 4 11 (B.G. 57,954 4 3)		

APPENDIX E

List of books acquired for the Library of the Director of Archæology, Hyderabad, during the year 1342 F. (1932-33 A.C.).

Serial No.	Title	REMARKS
BIBLIOGRAPHY		
2205	<i>Annual Bibliography</i> of Indian Archæology for the year 1931, Kern Institute. Leyden	Presented by the Publishers
2206	<i>Bibliographie Bouddhique</i> , Vols. I-III—Documents et Travaux Pour L'Etude Du Bouddhisme	Purchased
LISTS AND CATALOGUES		
2207	<i>Catalogue General</i> Du Musee Arabe—Du Caire 'Les Bois Sculptés Jusqu'a' L'Epoque Ayyoubide'—by Edmond Panty	Presented by the Publishers
2208	—, —, 'Objects En Cuivre'—by Gaston Weit	Do.
2209	—, —, 'Steles Funeraires'—by Hassan Hawary et Hussein Rached	Do.
2210	—, —, 'Les Filtres De Gargoulettes'—by Pierre Olmer	Do.
2211	—, —, 'Les Bois A Epigraphes Jusqu'a' L'Epoque Mamlouke'—by Jean David Weill	Do.
2212	—, —, 'Lampes et Bontelles Eu Verre Emaille'—by Gaston Weit	Do.
2213	<i>Catalogue</i> of Wall-paintings from Ancient Shrines in Central Asia and Sistan described by Fred. H. Andrews (O.B.E.)—Edited by Sir A. Stein	Do.
ENCYCLOPÆDIAS AND DICTIONARIES		
2214	<i>The Encyclopædia of Islam</i> —Fasc. Q	Purchased
2215	—, —, Nos. 47 and 48	Do.
JOURNALS AND PERIODICALS		
2216	<i>Journal</i> of the Andhra Historical Research Society, Vol. VI, Parts 3 and 4; and Vol. VII, Parts 1-4	Presented by the Publishers
2217	<i>D'jawa</i> ; Tijdschrift van Het Java Instituut, 12e Jaargang (Nos. 4-6) and 13e Jaargang (Nos. 1-4)	Do.
2218	<i>The Maha Bodhi</i> , Journal of the Maha Bodhi Society, Vol. 40, Nos. 10-12 and Vol. 41, Nos. 1-9	Do.
2219	<i>The National Geographic Magazine</i> , Vol. LXII, Nos. 4-6, Vol. LXIII, Nos. 1-6 and Vol. LXIV, Nos. 1 and 2	Purchased
2220	<i>Archiv Orientalai</i> —Journal of the Czechoslovak Oriental Institute, Prague. Edited by Bedrich Hrozny, Vol. III, Nos. 1-3 and Vol. IV, No. 1	Presented by the Publishers

APPENDIX E—*contd.*

Serial No.	Title	REMARKS
2221	<i>Czechoslovensky Orientalai Ustav V Praze</i> —Bulletin of the Czechoslovak Oriental Institute, Prague, No. 1	Presented by the Publishers
2222	<i>Indian Antiquary</i> , Vol. LXI. Parts DCCLXIX-DCCLXXI and Vol. LXII. Parts DCCLXXII-DCCLXXX	Purchased
2223	<i>Antiquity</i> , a quarterly review of Archæology, Vol. VI, No. 24, Vol. VII, Nos. 25-27	Do.
2224	<i>Boletin de la Real Academia de Ciencias, Bella Letrasy Nobles Antes de Cardoba</i> -Año X, num 31	Presented by the Publishers
2225	The <i>Journal</i> of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland, October, 1932, and January, April and July, 1933	Purchased
2226	<i>The Journal and Proceedings</i> of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, Vol. XXVI, Nos. 3 and 4 and Vol. XXVII. Nos. 1-3	Do.
2227	<i>Parnassus</i> , Vol. IV, Nos. 5 and 6 and Vol. V, Nos. 1-4 ..	Do.
2228	<i>Man in India</i> , Vol. XII, Nos. 2-4 and Vol. XIII. No. 1 ..	Presented by the Publishers
2229	<i>Bulletin</i> of the Madras Government Museum, New Series, General Section, Vol. I, Part 2	Presented by the Madras Government
2230	<i>Tirumalai Sri Venkatesvara</i> , a monthly Journal devoted to the Service of Lord Venkatesvara of Tirumalai and to the Publication of Research in Indian Literatures, Art and Science, Vol. I, Nos. 3-10	Presented by the Publishers
2231	<i>Quarterly Journal</i> of the Mythic Society, Vol. XXIII. Nos. 2-4 and Vol. XXIV, No. 1	Do.
2232	<i>Journal</i> of the Department of Letters, Vols. XXII and XXIII	Do.
2233	<i>Bulletin</i> of the School of Oriental Studies, London Institution, Vol. VII, Part I	Do.
2234	<i>Bulletin</i> of the School of Fine Arts, Vol. XXXI, No. 184 ..	Do.
2235	<i>Bulletin</i> de L'Ecole Francaise D'Extreme-Orient, Tome XXX, Nos. 3 and 4	Do.
2236	<i>Journal</i> of the Karnatak Historical Research Society—Telugu special number	Do.
2237	<i>The Karnatak Historical Review</i> , Vol. II, No. 1	Do.
2238	<i>Bulletin</i> No. 1 (1342 F.) Trade Returns of H.E.H. the Nizam's Dominions. Compiled by the Statistics Department, Hyderabad	Do.
2239	<i>The Indian States and Zamindaries</i> , Vol. III, Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4	Do.
2240	<i>India and the World</i> , a monthly Organ of Internationalism and Cultural Federation, April, 1933	Do.
2241	<i>Yoga Mimansa</i> , Vol. IV, No. 3	Do.

APPENDIX E—*contd.*

Serial No.	Title	REMARKS
ARCHÆOLOGICAL SURVEY		
2242	<i>Annual Report</i> of the Archæological Survey of India, 1928-29	Presented by the Government of India
2243	<i>Annual Reports</i> of the Archæological Department, H.E.H. the Nizam's for the years 1339 F. (1929-30 A.C.) and 1340 F. (1930-31 A.C.)	Presented by H.E.H. the Nizam's Government
2244	<i>Report</i> on the Administration of the Archæological Department and Sumer Public Library. Raj Marwar, for the year ending September, 1932 (Vol. VI)	Presented by the Marwar Darbar
2245	The <i>Administration Report</i> of the Archæological Department, Cochin State, for the year 1107 M.E. (1931-32 A.D.)	Presented by the Cochin Darbar
MONOGRAPHS		
2246	<i>Biswas, K.</i> —Algal Flora of the Chilka Lake. Memoir of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, Vol. XI, No. 5	Presented by the Publishers
2247	<i>Cosgrove, H. S. and C. B.</i> —The Swarts Ruin, a typical Mimbres site in South-Western New Mexico (Report of the Mimbres Valley Expedition, Season 1924-27)—Papers of the Peabody Museum of American Archæology and Ethnology. Harvard University, Vol. XV, No. 1	Do.
2248	<i>Cousens, H.</i> —Medieval Temples of the Dekhan. A.S.I. Imperial Series, Vol. XLVIII	Presented by the Government of India
2249	<i>Gordon, G. B.</i> —Researches in the Uloa Valley, and the Caverns of Copan, Honduras. Memoir of the Peabody Museum of American Archæology and Ethnology, Harvard University, Vol. I, Nos. 4 and 5	Presented by the Publishers
2250	<i>Gordon, G. B.</i> —The Hieroglyphic Stairway: Ruins of Copan. Memoir of the Peabody Museum of American Archæology and Ethnology, Harvard University, Vol. I, No. 6	Do.
2251	<i>Maizies, J. M.</i> —The Culture of the Shang Dynasty. From the Smithsonian Report for 1931	Do.
2252	<i>Malcr, T.</i> —Researches in the Central Portion of the Usumat-sintla Valley. Memoir of the Peabody Museum, Vol. II, Nos. 1 and 2	Do.
2253	<i>Merwin, R. E. and Vaillant, G. C.</i> —The Ruins of Holmul Guatemala. Memoirs of the Peabody Museum, Vol. III, No. 2	Do.
2254	<i>Sastri, H. Dr.</i> — <i>Shitāb Khān</i> of Warangal. Hyderabad Archæological Series, No. 9	Presented by H.E.H. the Nizam's Government
2255	<i>Sayce, A. H.</i> —The Antiquity of Civilized Man. From the Smithsonian Report for 1931	Presented by the Publishers

APPENDIX E—*contd.*

Serial No.	Title	REMARKS
2256	<i>Saville, M. H., Owens, J. G., and Gordon, G. B.</i> —Prehistoric Ruins of Copan, Honduras. Memoir of the Peabody Museum, Vol. I, No. 1	Presented by the Publishers
2257	<i>Sewell, R. B. S.</i> —Geographic and Oceanographic Research in Indian Waters. Memoirs of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, Vol. IX, No. 6	Do.
2258	<i>Smith, G. E.</i> —The Discovery of Prehistoric Man in China. From the Smithsonian Report for 1931	Do.
2259	<i>Thompson, J. E.</i> —The solar year of the Mayas at Quirigua, Gautemala. Field Museum of Natural History	Do.
2260	<i>Thompson, E. H.</i> —Cave of Loltun, Yucatan. Memoir of the Peabody Museum of American Archaeology and Ethnology. Harvard University, Vol. I, No. 2	Do.
2261	—, ————The Chultunes of Labua, Yucatan. Memoir of the Peabody Museum of American Archaeology and Ethnology, Harvard University, Vol. I, No. 3	Do.
2262	<i>Turner, R. L.</i> —The Gavimat and Palkigundu Inscriptions of Asoka. Hyderabad Archaeological Series. No. 10	Presented by H.E.H. the Nizam's Government
2263	<i>Weltfish, G.</i> —Preliminary Classification of Prehistoric South-Western Basketry, Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collection, Vol. 87, No. 7	Presented by the Publishers
2264	<i>Yazdani, G.</i> —Ajanta, Part I—the Colour and Monochrome reproductions of the Ajanta Frescoes based on Photography	Presented by H.E.H. the Nizam's Government
2265	<i>Zafar Hasan, K. B.</i> —Bibliography of Indo-Moslem history excluding Provincial monarchies. Memoir No. 45, A.S.I.	Presented by the Government of India
ART, ARCHITECTURE, ETC.		
2266	<i>Agrawala, V. S.</i> —Hand-book of Sculptures in the Curzon Museum of Archaeology, Muttra	Presented by the Muttra Museum
2267	<i>Anand, M. R.</i> —The Hindu View of Art	Purchased
2268	<i>Bolton, A. T.</i> —The Architecture of Robert and James Adam (1758-94)	Do.
2269	<i>Kak, R. C.</i> —Ancient Monuments of Kashmir	Do.
2270	<i>Pant. Sh. B. P., Ruler of Aundh.</i> —Ajanta; a hand-book of Ajanta Caves descriptive of the Paintings and Sculptures therein	Do.
2271	<i>Pope, A. U.</i> —An Introduction to the Persian Art since the 7th Century A.D.	Do.
2272	<i>Solomon, W. E. G.</i> —Essays on Moghal Art	Do.

APPENDIX E—*contd.*

Serial No.	Title	REMARKS
2273	<i>Thompson, D. V.</i> —Preliminary Notes on some early Hindu Paintings at Ellora. (Reprinted from 'Rupam', No. 26, April, 1926)	Presented by the Publishers
2274	<i>Tipping, H. A.</i> —Grinling Gibbons and the Wood-work of his age (1648-1720)	Purchased
2275	<i>Turner, L.</i> —Decorative Plaster Work in Great Britain ..	Do.
2276	<i>Wauchope, R. S.</i> —Buddhist Cave Temples of India ..	Do.
2277	<i>Mayer, L. A.</i> —Saracenic Heraldry—a Survey ..	Do.
MUSEUMS		
2278	<i>Annual Report</i> of the Director to the Board of Trustees for the year 1931. Publication No. 306. Vol. IX, No. 1, of the Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago	Presented by the Publishers
2279	<i>Administration Report</i> of the Government Museum and Connemara Public Library for the year 1931-32	Presented by the Madras Government
2280	<i>Annual Report</i> on the working of the Curzon Museum of Archaeology, Muttra, for the year ending March, 1932	Presented by the Muttra Museum
2281	<i>Annual Review</i> of the Victoria and Albert Museum for the year 1932	Presented by the Publishers
2282	<i>Report</i> on the working of the Peshawar Museum for the year 1931-32	Presented by the Peshawar Museum
2283	<i>Annual Report</i> of the Watson Museum of Antiquities, Rajkot, for the year 1932-33	Presented by the Watson Museum
2284	<i>Papers</i> of the Peabody Museum of American Archaeology and Ethnology. Harvard University, U.S.A., Vol. XII, Nos. 1-3	Presented by the Publishers
EPIGRAPHY AND INSCRIPTIONS		
2285	<i>Epigraphia Indica</i> .—Vol. XX. Parts 4 and 6 and Vol. XXI, No. 1	Presented by the Government of India
2286	<i>Epigraphia Indo-Moslemica</i> .—1929-30 (2 copies) ..	Do.
2287	<i>Annual Report</i> on South Indian Epigraphy for the year ending 31st March, 1930	Do.
HISTORY, GEOGRAPHY, AND TRAVELS		
2288	<i>MacLagan, F.</i> —The Jesuits and the Great Mogul ..	Purchased
2289	<i>Dodwell, H. H.</i> —The Cambridge History of India. The Indian Empire (1858-1918), Vol. VI	Do.
2290	<i>Tārīkh-i-Qutb Shāhī</i> (Persian Manuscript)	Do.

APPENDIX E—*contd.*

Serial No.	Title	REMARKS
GUIDES AND PLANS		
2291	<i>Guide</i> to the Antiquarian Section of the Brahmanic Period, Prince of Wales Museum	Presented by the Prince of Wales Museum
2292	<i>Mudiraj, K. K.</i> —Pictorial Hyderabad	Purchased
ICONOGRAPHY AND RELIGIONS		
2293	<i>Warren, H. C.</i> —Buddhism in Translations	Do.
MISCELLANEOUS LITERATURE		
2294	<i>Hanamanth Rao, S.</i> —Presidential Address delivered at the Kakatiya Conference	Presented by the Publishers
2295	<i>Transactions</i> of the Carmarthenshire Antiquarian Society and Field Club, Parts LVI and LVII (1932)	Do.
2296	A hand-book to the <i>Historical Records</i> in the Office of the Secretary to the Agent to the Governor-General, Eastern States and Political Agent at Sambalpur (1803-1856)	Presented by the Government of India
2297	<i>Chār Chaman</i> (Persian Manuscript)	Purchased
2298	Proposals for <i>Indian Constitutional Reforms</i>	Presented by the Government of India
2299	<i>Dr. Modi Memorial Volume</i>	Presented by the Publishers
2300	Explorations and Field work of the <i>Smithsonian Institution</i> in 1932	Do.
MISCELLANEOUS REPORTS		
2301	<i>Report</i> on the Administration of the Court of Wards Department, H.E.H. the Nizam's Government, for the years 1340 and 1341 F.	Presented by H.E.H. the Nizam's Government
2302	<i>Report</i> on the Annual Administration of the District Police, H.E.H. the Nizam's Government, for the years 1339 and 1340 F.	Do.
2303	Administration <i>Report</i> of the Hyderabad City Drainage Works for the years 1340 and 1341 F.	Do.
2304	<i>Annual Report</i> of the Working of the Co-operative Societies in H.E.H. the Nizam's Dominions for 1339 and 1340 F.	Do.
2305	<i>Progress Report</i> of the Hyderabad City Improvement Board for the years 1340 and 1341 F.	Do.
2306	<i>Report</i> on H.E.H. the Nizam's Regular Forces for 1341 F. ..	Do.
2307	<i>Report</i> on the Administration of the Department of Statistics, H.E.H. the Nizam's Government, Parts I and II, 1340 F. and Parts I and II, 1341 F.	Do.

APPENDIX E—*concl'd.*

Serial No.	Title	REMARKS
2308	Table of Rainfall recorded in H.E.H. the Nizam's Dominions in the year 1932	Presented by H.E.H. the Nizam's Government
2309	<i>Report</i> on the Administration of H.E.H. the Nizam's Dominions for the years 1339 and 1340 F.	Do.
2310	<i>Report</i> on the Administration of the Abkari Department, H.E.H. the Nizam's Government, for the year 1341 F.	Do.
2311	<i>Census of India Report</i> , 1931, Vol. XXIII, H.E.H. the Nizam's Dominions—with Part II (Tables)	Do.
2312	<i>Census of India Reports</i> , relating to the various Provinces for 1911, including the Report on Hyderabad State (8 Volumes)	Do.
2313	<i>Report</i> of the Census Department, H.E.H. the Nizam's Government for the year 1330 F. (1921 A.D.)	Do.
2314	<i>Report</i> on Archaeological Research in the foothills of the Pyrenese-Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collection, Vol. 87, No. 11.	Do.
2315	<i>Administration Report</i> of the Customs Department, H.E.H. the Nizam's Government for 1341 F.	Do.
2316	<i>Annual Report</i> of the Varendra Research Society for 1931-32	Presented by the Varendra Research Society
FOLKLORE		
2317	<i>Brown, N.</i> —The Story of Kalka	Purchased

APPENDIX F

List of Photographic negatives prepared by the Office of the Director of Archaeology during the year 1342 F. (1932-33 A.C.)

Serial No.	Locality	Description	Size
I223	Warangal	Inscription in an old cistern, Warangal Fort	8½" × 6½"
I224	"	The same, another view	"
I225	"	General view of the Nadikonda hill (Jangāon)	"
I226	"	View of the Freize (sculpture and inscription), Nadi-Konda hill	"
I227	"	The same, another portion	"
I228	"	General view of the group of Ghanapūr Temples	"
I229	"	General view of the Main Temple, Ghanapūr	"
I230	"	The same, another view, from back	"
I231	"	" Detail of shrine door	"
I232	"	" Another view	"
I233	"	" Detail of pillar bracket	"
I234	"	" Another pillar bracket	"
I235	"	" View of the northern subsidiary temple	"
I236	"	" General view of the row of subsidiary shrines to the west of the main temple	"
I237	"	The same, another view	"
I238	Katarsala (Chinnur)	General view of the Mahadeva Temple, Katarsala	"
I239	"	" Another view	"
I240	Piprī	General view of the Piprī mosque	"
I241	"	" Another view	"
I242	Gardol	Inscription on a Samadhi, Gardol	"
I243	Ambad	Dargāh of Ḥazrat Shāh Ashraf Biyābānī	"
I244	"	The same, another view	"
I245	Kaulās	General view of Kaulās fort	"
I246	"	The same, another view	"
I247	"	View of the Dargāh of Ḥazrat Zia'ul Haq at Kaulās	6½" × 4½"
I248	"	General view of Khūni Khān's mosque, Kaulās	8½" × 6½"
I249	"	General view, Ikhlas Khān's mosque, Kaulās	"

APPENDIX F—*contd.*

Serial No.	Locality	Description	Size
1250	Kaulās ..	Inscription tablet in <u>I</u> kh ^l ās Khān's mosque ..	8½" × 6½"
1251	Bidar ..	Excavations in <u>Takht</u> Maḥall, Bidar Fort ..	"
1252	" ..	Excavations, behind the <u>Takht</u> Maḥall ..	"
1253	" ..	The same, another view	"
1254	Aurangabād ..	Detail of a pillar in Cave 5, Aurangabād ..	"
1255	" ..	Sculptures in shrine of Cave 5 ..	"
1256	" ..	" Another group	"
1257	" ..	Sculptures representing the nine Buddhist miracles in verandah of Cave 7 ..	"
1258	" ..	The same, another view	"
1259	" ..	The same, another view	"
1260	" ..	View of the sculptures to the left of shrine door of Cave 7 ..	"
1261	" ..	" Another view	"
1262	" ..	Sculptures to the right of the shrine door of Cave 7 ..	"
1263	" ..	The same, another view	"
1264	" ..	Dancing Siva in shrine of Cave 7 ..	"
1265	" ..	The same, another view	"
1266	" ..	A pair of Nāga kings on shrine door of Cave 9 ..	"
1267	" ..	The same, another view	"
1268	" ..	View of the row of pillars in Cave 9 ..	"
1269	" ..	Detail of pillar with the carving of a mermaid ..	"
1270	Ellora ..	Bhairava in fury, Cave 15	"
1271	" ..	Siva emerging from the <i>linga</i> , Cave 15 ..	"
1272	" ..	Sīta and Parvatī; Marriage Scene ..	"
1273	" ..	Sculptures on the southern wall of the upper story, Kailasa ..	"
1274	" ..	Another group on the eastern wall	"
1275	" ..	The same, another view	"
1276	" ..	Another group on the south-western wall ..	"
1277	" ..	Kālī under the bridge, Kailasa	"
1278	" ..	The same, another view	"

APPENDIX F—*concl'd.*

Serial No.	Locality	Description	Size
1279	Warangal ..	Bronze image, lamp-bearer, front view ..	8½" × 6½"
1280	„ ..	The same, side view ..	„
1281	„ ..	The same, another side view ..	„
1282-1296	Hyderabad ..	Mogul paintings in the Hyderabad Museum ..	„
1297-1300	„ ..	Inscriptions in the Hyderabad Museum ..	„

APPENDIX G

List of Architectural Drawings prepared during the year 1342 F. (1932-33 A.C.)

Serial No.	Locality	Title	Scale
66	Bidar ..	Ground plan of Takht Maḥall Buildings ..	20' to 1"
67	.. ..	—,,—of block of buildings to the west of the Takht Maḥall	,,
68	.. ..	Ground plan of Gagan Maḥall ..	,,
69	Fathpūr (Bidar)	—,,—of the tomb of Fakhrū'l Mulk at Fathpūr	,,

APPENDIX H

List of paintings prepared by Khan Bahadur Syed Ahmad, Artist-Curator, Ajanta Caves, during the year 1342 F. (1932-33 A.C.)

Serial No.	Subject	Locality	Size	REMARKS
1	Simhala Jātaka (Part I) ..	Ajanta	8'10" × 6'	Prepared for the Hyderabad Residency
2	,, (Part II) ..	..	..	Do.
3	Bodhisattva Padmapāṇi ..	..	..	Do.
4	Shadanta Jātaka (Cave No. 10)	..	9' × 3'6"	Prepared for the Department
5	Shiama Jātaka (Cave No. 10) ..	..	..	Do.
6	A newly discovered fresco depicting a Jātaka hitherto unidentified (Cave No. 10)	..	8' × 2'6"	Do.

APPENDIX I

*List of paintings prepared by Mr. Jalaluddin, Artist, Ellora Caves. during the year
1342 F. (1932-33 A.C.)*

Serial No.	Subject	Locality
1	Battle scene ; western veranda of Kailasa (tracing) ..	Ellora
2	Border design from the ceiling of Indrasabha (tracing) ..	„
3	Another border design from the ceiling of Indrasabha (tracing)	„
4	Apsarases from the shrine of Indrasabha (tracing) ..	„
5	A panel from the shrine of Indrasabha (Eastern wing) ..	„

APPENDIX J

Note on the working of the Museum

As our present building was not originally intended for a Museum the arrangement of light is not very good in it. Besides the rapidly growing number of exhibits has rendered the space for further development very limited. The Director of Archæology has proposed to Government —

- (a) that the arches of the verandahs be closed and glass-windows inserted therein, so that the verandahs may be utilized for exhibits,
- (b) that arrangements be made to admit more light in the side halls of first storey so that objects may be seen by visitors with better advantage,
- (c) that a workshop, which is an indispensable adjunct of a Museum, should be constructed.

These proposals were considered sympathetically by the Government and His Exalted Highness the Nizam graciously issued a Firman, dated 27th Rabī'u'th̄ Thanī, 1352 H. (20th August, 1933) sanctioning them. The work has been taken in hand by Nawab Zain Yar Jung Bahadur and is nearing completion.

The copies of the Ajanta paintings prepared by Lady Herringham and Khan Bahadur Syed Ahmed, which until recently were exhibited at the Indian section of Kensington Museum, London, have now been transferred to the Hyderabad Museum. Further a good number of paintings of Persian, Mughal, Jaipur, and Deccan Schools have also been acquired but for want of space their exhibition is being delayed. The Director of Archæology has also proposed the construction of an Art Gallery close to the Museum. The proposal is receiving full consideration by authorities and it is hoped that in the near future it will be sanctioned.

Exhibits.—His Exalted Highness the Nizam was graciously pleased to present to the Museum a tin of cigarettes and the pen which in his presence were pierced through by pistol shots from the head and the hand of the Brigadier General T. H. Keyes, etc., the Resident of Hyderabad-Dn., by Captain Edwards on 14th November, 1932, for the Poppy Day Fund.

Numismatics.—During the year under report the Curator of the Museum was deputed to attend the Annual Meeting of the Numismatic Society of India held at Bombay. The Curator read a paper on the coins of the Qutb Shāhīs.

Manuscripts.—Four illustrated manuscripts were acquired during the year. One of them is *Khamsa-i-Nizāmī* containing three illustrations of Persian School. This manuscript bears the seals of Shāh Jahān and Aurangzeb.

The other two manuscripts are *Panch Ratna Gīta* and *Life of Lord Sri Krishna*. The last is a Jaina manuscript. These manuscripts are profusely illustrated.

Arms and Weapons.—Some exceptionally good pieces have been added to the Section of Arms and Weapons. Amongst them is a sword which once belonged to Jahāngīr and deserves special mention. The blade is of very fine quality and has watered pattern—*Chamanbandī Jauhar*—produced in welding. It has also got a *Chhatar* (Royal insignia) and an inscription both of them inlaid in gold.

A *katār* has been also acquired which has got pieces of extremely fine jade beautifully set in the handle. A sword manufactured by the renowned sword maker Asadullāh Safavī of Isfihān has also been acquired. In addition to these are several swords and daggers of good old steel.

Paintings.—In the Art Section the most important acquisition is a collection of Tibetan flags belonging to about the sixteenth century. They will prove useful for the comparative study of the Buddhist art. A large number of paintings of Persian, Mughal, Jaipur, and Deccan Schools has been acquired.

Jade.—During the year under report a very good collection of jade articles has been acquired for the Museum. These articles mainly belong to the Mughal period. They consist of large **bowls**, *monāls*, drinking-cups, Chauri handles, and other articles of domestic use. The jade is white, green, and grey. One small *katorī* bears a text from the holy *Qur'ān* inscribed in very good Thulh.

Textiles.—During the year under report it has been proposed that a new section of old textiles should be opened in the Museum. Exhibits which include embroidered *sārīs*, *patkās*, *jamewārs*, and shawls have been purchased to serve this purpose. Some pieces of cloth painted with hand have been acquired. Among these a piece portraying scenes from the life of Śrī Krishna deserves special mention.

Art Exhibition.—To arouse interest in art among the general public of Hyderabad the Director of Archæology arranged for an exhibition of Indian miniatures during the year. Mr. Gulabchand Godha, the proprietor of 'Regal Treasures' exhibited some three hundred paintings of Persian and Indian styles, besides some good pieces of old textiles and jewellery. The exhibition was open to public free and it lasted for three weeks, attracting a large number of visitors.

Nawab Sir Amin Jung Bahadur, K.C.I.E., has very kindly presented an old brass Arab clock to the Museum.

APPENDIX K

List of exhibits acquired for the Hyderabad Museum during the year 1342 F. (1932-33 A.C.)

Serial No.	Description	How acquired
1	Vishnu (metal image)	Purchased
2	Sri Devī	Do.
3	Bhoo Devi	Do.
4	Lamp-bearer	Do.
5	Bidri Huqqa	Do.
6	<i>Panch Ratna Gita</i> (Illustrated Nāgarī manuscript) ..	Do.
7-8	Blades of 'Abbāsī swords	Do.
9-10	Ghorī plates	Do.
11-19	Indian paintings	Do.
20-21	Tin of cigarettes and pen (<i>supra</i> , p. 92)	Graciously presented by His Exalted Highness the Nizam
22	<i>The Life of Sri Krishna</i> (an illustrated manuscript in Gurumukhī)	Purchased
23	A Persian manuscript containing five folios	Do.
24-28	Indian Paintings	Do.
29-47	Qit'ās	Do.
48	Khanjar with jade handle	Do.
49	Khanjar with ivory handle	Do.
50	Katār with gold work	Do.
51	Āftābā of Turkistān	Do.
52	Indian painting	Do.
53	<i>Qu'rān Sharīf</i> (Printed, Size $1\frac{1}{2}'' \times \frac{1}{2}'' \times \frac{1}{2}''$)	Presented
54-55	Bidri Huqqās	Purchased
56	Hazrat Āṣaf Jāh Bahādur (Indian painting)	Do.
57	Mahārāja Chandulāl Bahādur (Indian painting) ..	Do.
58	Nawāb Sayyid Fath 'Alī Khān Bahādur (Indian painting)	Do.
59	A Deccan nobleman	Do.
60	Joginī	Do.
61	Mushqāb	Do.
62	'Abbāsī sword	Do.

APPENDIX K—*contd.*

Serial No.	Description	How acquired
63	Ghorī plate	Purchased
64	The 'Maqbara' at Aurangabād, Oil painting ..	Do.
65	Katār	Do.
66	<i>Sikandar Nāmā</i> (illustrated manuscript) ..	Do.
67	Qit'a by 'Imād (?) with a painting at the back ..	Do.
68	Jade bowl (large)	Do.
69	Jade bowl with cover	Do.
70	„ „ (Medium)	Do.
71	„ „ (Medium, green shade)	Do.
72	„ Ābkhora	Do.
73	„ Oil bottle (?), white shade	Do.
74	„ Panch Ghara (Cosmetic, greenish shade) ..	Do.
75	„ Chaurī handle (White)	Do.
76	„ Dagger handle (Greenish)	Do.
77	„ Snuff box (White)	Do.
78	„ Katorī (Greenish)	Do.
79	„ Fan handle (Grey)	Do.
80	„ Dagger handle (Whitish)	Do.
81	„ Fan handle	Do.
82	„ Bowl (Plain, medium)	Do.
83-85	„ Fan handles	Do.
86	„ Katorī (Inscribed)	Do.
87-90	Hand painted Tibetan silk banners	Do.
91	Qarābīn	Do.
92	Jade cup	Do.
93	Katār with Kohtī	Do.
94	Chhuri	Do.
95	Steel shield	Do.
96-97	Ghorī plates	Do.
98	Qarābīn	Do.

APPENDIX K—*contd.*

Serial No.	Description	How acquired
99	Enamelled box	Purchased
100-102	China cups	Do.
103-104	China plates	Do.
105	Sailāpā	Do.
106	<u>Ch</u> huri with Gangā-Jamni handle	Do.
107	Enamelled candle-stand	Do.
108-115	Hand painted Tibetan Silk banners	Do.
116	Bidri Sailāb <u>ch</u> i	Do.
117	Bidri Āftābā	Do.
118	'Abbāsī sword with gold work on handle	Do.
119-120	'Abbāsī swords	Do.
121	Dagger, Isfihānī 'Taih nishān handle	Do.
122	Dagger with jade handle	Do.
123	Dagger with gold work on handle	Do.
124	Dagger	Do.
125	<u>Ch</u> huri with <u>Sh</u> ir Māhī handle	Do.
126	Jade <i>Monāl</i>	Do.
127	Dagger with ivory handle	Do.
128	Jade <i>Monāl</i>	Do.
129-130	Pistols	Do.
131	Katār	Do.
132	Qalamdān	Do.
133	Katār with gold work	Do.
134	Kohti with gold work	Do.
135-136	Katārs with gold work	Do.
137	<u>Ch</u> huri with silver handle	Do.
138	Qarol	Do.
139	Tabar	Do.
140-141	<i>Qur'ān Sharīfs</i> (manuscripts)	Do.
142	Jade Kohti	Do.

APPENDIX K—*contd.*

Serial No.	Description	How acquired
143	Jade <i>monāl</i>	Purchased
144	Jade <i>Chhuri</i> handle	Do.
145	<i>Chhuri</i>	Do.
146-147	Katārs with jade handles	Do.
148	Small jade cup	Do.
149	Small enamelled box	Do.
150	An Old Clock	Presented by Nawab Sir Amin Jung Bahadur
151-152	Jade cups (Greenish)	Purchased
153	<i>Ghorī</i> plate	Do.
154	Vishnu and Lakshmi (metal images)	Do.
155	<i>Qam'a</i>	Do.
156	Katār with gold work on handle	Do.
157	'Abbāsī sword with gold work on handle and <i>Kohti</i>	Do.
158	<i>Sailāpā</i> (sword) with gold work on handle	Do.
159	<i>Chhuri</i> with <i>kark</i> handle	Do.
160-161	<i>Sailāpās</i> with silver work on handles	Do.
162	<i>Sailāpā</i> (sword) with yellow gold work on handle	Do.
163-164	Jade <i>monāls</i>	Do.
165	<i>Chhuri</i>	Do.
166	<i>Qarol</i> <i>Iranī</i> with gold work	Do.
167	<i>Chhuri</i> with ivory handle	Do.
168	<i>Chhurā</i>	Do.
169	'Abbāsī sword with <i>Kohti</i> , gold work on handle	Do.
170	'Abbāsī sword with <i>munabbat-kārī</i> gold work on handle	Do.
171	'Abbāsī sword with <i>Sulaimānī</i> handle and gold work on it	Do.
172	'Abbāsī sword with gold work on handle	Do.
173	Jade <i>Baksuwa</i>	Do.
174	<i>Sailāpā</i> sword with gold work on handle	Do.
175	'Abbāsī sword with gold work on handle and 'Jahāngīr' written on the blade	Do.

APPENDIX K—*contd.*

Serial No.	Description	How acquired
176	Teghā with jade handle	Purchased
177-178	Jade <i>monāls</i>	Do.
179	Partalā	Do.
180	<u>Khanjar</u> with gold work on handle	Do.
181	Indian painting	Do.
182	Jāmiwār (textile piece)	Do.
183	Shawl	Do.
184	Jade cup	Do.
185	A large shawl	Do.
186	'Abbāsī sword with gold work on handle and Kohti	Do.
187-188	Old brass nutcrackers	Do.
189	<u>Khamsa-i-Nizāmī</u> (illustrated manuscript)	Do.
190	Ram (bronze icon)	Do.
191	Sita (bronze icon)	Do.
192	Lakshman (bronze icon)	Do.
193	Bidri Katorā	Do.
194	Siva (stone image)	Do.
195	Ganesha (stone image)	Do.
196	Sword with gold work	Do.
197	Pesh Qabz	Do.
198	Jade <i>monāl</i>	Do.
199	Brass handle	Do.
200-201	Irānī 'Abbāsī swords with gold work on handle and Kohti	Do.
202	Shield made of rhinoceros skin	Do.
203	Qamra Daghistān with gold work	Do.
204	Sailāpā (sword) with gold work on handle	Do.
205	Jade pestle and mortar	Do.
206	Jambā	Do.
207	<u>Khanjar</u>	Do.
208	Dagger with carved jade handle	Do.

APPENDIX K—*contd.*

Serial No.	Description	How acquired
209	Dagger with black jade handle	Purchased
210-212	Mughal Patkā woven with silk and metallic thread ..	Do.
213	A Mughal piece of textile woven with silk and gold thread	Do.
214	A textile piece	Do.
215	Mughal Patkā	Do.
216	A Sārī	Do.
217	Painting on cotton cloth depicting the life of Lord Krishna from Rajputana	Do.
218-221	Textile pieces	Do.
222-228	Indian paintings	Do.
229	A Jaina manuscript	Do.
230-231	Jade daggers	Do.
232-242	Indian paintings	Do.
243-244	Swords with gold work on handles	Do.
245	A Chinese (?) bronze image	Presented
246	Sword with silver work on handle	Do.
247	Cooking pot	Find from a well at Srinivaspūr, Taluqa Bhongīr, Nalgonda District
248	A broken brass tray	Do.
249-252	Brass trays	Do.
253	Holy ash-cup (<i>Raksha Patra</i>)	Do.
254-260	Metallic cups	Do.
261-262	Brass <i>Sandaldāns</i>	Do.
263	Metallic cup	Do.
264-266	Incense burners with handles	Do.
267	A small metal-cup	Do.
268-270	Broken incense burners	Do.
271-275	Broken metallic pots for keeping sacred water ..	Do.
276	A small metal box	Do.
277	A talisman case	Do.

APPENDIX K—*contd.*

Serial No.	Description				How acquired
278	A metal pot	..	..	..	Find from a well at Srinivaspūr, Taluqa Bhongār, Nalgonda District
279	A broken soft stone pot	.	..	..	Do.
280	A broken conch	..	..	..	Do.
281	A broken scythe	..	..	..	Do.
282-285	Rusted pieces of iron	..	..	..	Do.
SPECIMENS OF BIRDS					
286-287	Corvus macrorhynchos culminatus	..	..	..	Purchased
288	Corvus splendens splendens	..	..	..	Do.
289-290	Dendrocitta vagabunda vagabunda	..	..	..	Do.
291	Dendrocitta vagabunda vernayi	..	..	..	Do.
292-297	Parus major mahrattarum	..	..	..	Do.
298-301	Machlolophus xanthogenys aplonotus	..	..	..	Do.
302	Sitta castanea castanea	..	..	..	Do.
303	Sitta frontalis frontalis	..	..	..	Do.
304-305	Turdoides somervillei malabaricus	.	..	..	Do.
306-307	Turdoides striatus polioplocamus	..	..	..	Do.
308-309	Argya caudata caudata	..	..	..	Do.
310	Argya malcolmi	..	..	..	Do.
311	Pomatorhinus horsfieldii	..	..	..	Do.
312-315	Dumetia hyperythra hyperythra	..	..	..	Do.
316-319	Chrysomma sinensis sinensis	..	..	..	Do.
320	Pellorneum ruficeps ruficeps	..	..	..	Do.
321	Chloropsis jerdoni	..	..	..	Do.
322	Pycnonotus luteolus luteolus	..	..	..	Do.
323-324	Saxicola caprata burmanica	..	..	..	Do.
325-326	Saxicola torquata indica	..	..	..	Do.
327-328	Phoenicurus ochrurus rufiventris	..	..	..	Do.
329-330	Cyanosylvia svecia	..	..	..	Do.

APPENDIX K—*contd.*

Serial No.	Description	How acquired
331-332	<i>Saxicoloides fulicata intermedia</i>	Purchased
333-334	<i>Copsychus saularis saularis</i>	Do.
335	<i>Kittacincla malbarica malbarica</i>	Do.
336	<i>Geokichla citrina cyanotus</i>	Do.
337	<i>Siphia parva albicilla</i>	Do.
338	<i>Muscicapula superciliaris superciliaris</i>	Do.
339-340	<i>Muscicapula tickelliae tickelliae</i>	Do.
341	<i>Eumyias thalassina thalassina</i>	Do.
342-343	<i>Alseonax latirostris</i>	Do.
344	<i>Alseonax muttui muttui</i>	Do.
345	<i>Tchitrea paradisi leucogaster</i>	Do.
346	<i>Hypothymis azurea styani</i>	Do.
347	<i>Culicapa ceylonensis pallidior</i>	Do.
348	<i>Leucocerca aureola compressirostris</i>	Do.
349	<i>Leucocerca pectoralis pectoralis</i>	Do.
350	<i>Lanius excubitor lahtora</i>	Do.
351-352	<i>Lanius vittatus</i>	Do.
353	<i>Lanius schach caniceps</i>	Do.
354-355	<i>Tephrodornis pondicerianus pondicerianus</i>	Do.
356	<i>Lalage sykesi</i>	Do.
357	<i>Graucalus javensis macei</i>	Do.
358	<i>Artamus fuscus</i>	Do.
359-361	<i>Dicrurus longicaudatus longicaudatus</i>	Do.
362-364	<i>Dicrurus caerulescens caerulescens</i>	Do.
365	<i>Dissemurus paradiseus grandis</i>	Do.
366	<i>Acrocephalus stentoreus brunnescens</i>	Do.
367	<i>Acrocephalus dumetorum</i>	Do.
368	<i>Acrocephalus agricola</i>	Do.
369	<i>Orthotomus sutorius sutorius</i>	Do.
370-371	<i>Franklinia gracilis</i>	Do.

APPENDIX K—*contd.*

Serial No.	Description				How acquired
372	Phylloscopus	griseolus	..	..	Purchased
373	Phylloscopus	occipitalis occipitalis	..	..	Do.
374	Prinia	socialis socialis	..	..	Do.
375	Prinia	inornata inornata	..	..	Do.
376-378	Prinia	sylvatica sylvatica	..	..	Do.
379	Oriolus	oriolus kundoo	..	..	Do.
380	Oriolus	xanthornus maderaspatanus	..	..	Do.
381	Pastor	roseus	..	..	Do.
382	Sturnia	malabarica malabarica	..	..	Do.
383	Temenuchus	pagodarum	..	..	Do.
384	Carpodacus	erythrinus roseatus	..	..	Do.
385	Motacilla	maderaspatensis	..	..	Do.
386	Motacilla	cinerea caspica	..	..	Do.
387	Pitta	brachyura	..	..	Do.
388	Lecopius	mahrattensis	..	..	Do.
389-390	Brachypternus	benghalensis	..	..	Do.
391	Jynx	torquilla	..	..	Do.
392	Rhopodytes	viridirostris	..	..	Do.
393	Coracias	benghalensis	..	..	Do.
394	Hemiprocne	coronata	..	..	Do.
395	Bubo	bubo	..	..	Do.
396	Butastur	teesa	..	..	Do.
397	Circus	macrourus	..	..	Do.
398	Pterocles	exustus	..	..	Do.
399	Amaurora	phonicurus	..	..	Do.
400	Rostratale	benghalensis	..	..	Do.
401	Esacus	recurvirostris	..	..	Do.
402	Cursurius	coromandelias	..	..	Do.
403	Glarcola	lactea	..	..	Do.
404	Sterna	malanogaster	..	..	Do.

APPENDIX K—*concl'd.*

Serial No.	Description				How acquired
405	Himantopus himantopus	..	..	..	Purchased
406	Triuga hypolencos	..	..	..	Do.
407	Erolia temmucki	..	..	..	Do.
408	Nellapus corromandeliam	..	..	..	Do.
409	Dendrocygua javanica	..	..	..	Do.
410	Spizaetus cirrhates	..	..	..	Do.

APPENDIX I.

Note on the coins in the Cabinet of the Hyderabad Museum

During the year under report 6,177 coins were added to the collection of the Museum. Of these 8 are of gold, 1,550 of silver and 4,619 of copper. Of the eight gold coins two were presented by the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society. Of the silver coins 27 were purchased, the rest acquired as Treasure Trove. Of the 4,619 copper coins 4 were presented by Mr. Akbar Husain and 2 by Mr. Ghulam Rabbani.

The source and metal of the coins are shown in the following table :—

How acquired	METAL			Total
	Gold	Silver	Copper	
As Treasure Trove	6	1,523	3,462	4,991
Presented	2	..	6	8
Purchased .. ..	....	27	1,151	1,178
TOTAL ..	8	1,550	4,619	6,177

The districts where coins have been found with the number and metal of coins are shown below :—

District	METAL			Total
	Gold	Silver	Copper	
Adilabād .. ..	....	33	....	33
Aurangabād	1	142	4	147
Bidar .. ..	....	1	279	280
Bīr .. ..	....	82	....	82
Gulbarga .. ..	....	1	....	1
Hyderabad .. ..	....	672	....	672
Medak	5	....	....	5
Nalgonda .. ..	....	6	3	9
Nizamabād .. ..	....	586	....	586
Parbhani .. ..	....	....	3,110	3,110
Raichūr .. ..	....	....	15	15
Warangal .. ..	....	....	51	51
	6	1,523	3,462	4,991

In cataloguing the coins of the Museum some rare issues have been discovered. For instance some of these coins throw light on the parentage of Ahmad Shāh I Baihmanī and Fīroz Shāh Baihmanī, regarding which there is a difference of opinion between Firishṭa and the author of the *Burhān-i-Ma'āthir*. The coins support the view of the latter.

Again, according to the chroniclers of the Baihmanī dynasty Humāyūn Shāh was succeeded by Nizām Shāh, but according to the coins discovered now the immediate successor of Humāyūn Shāh was Ahmad Shāh and not Nizām Shāh. According to Firishta Humāyūn Shāh died in 965 H. but there are two coins in the Hyderabad Museum which establish that coins were struck in the name of Humāyūn Shāh till 966 H.

The date of Kalīmu'llāh's accession to the throne is also a controversial point but two coins of the Hyderabad Museum have established it as occurring in 930 H. According to all chroniclers Kalīmu'llāh was deposed in or about 933 H. There is a coin in the Hyderabad Museum which establishes that coins were struck in his name till 952 H.

APPENDIX M

*List of coins acquired for the cabinet of the Hyderabad Museum during the year 1342 Fasli
(1932-33 A.C.)*

Serial No.	Metal	Number of coins	Description	How acquired	REMARKS
1	Æ R	276 1	Mughal Hindu	First Taluqdar. Bidar T.T. *	Letter No. 639, dated 30th Mihr, 1341 F.
2	R	80	Mughal ..	First Taluqdar, Aurangabad T.T.	Letter No. 6772, dated 26th Ābān, 1341 F.
3	R	9	.. ..	Special Magistrate for Districts. Hyderabad-Dn. T.T.	Letter No. 59, dated 13th Ādhur, 1342 F.
4	R	1	.. ..	District Magistrate, Gulbarga T.T.	Letter No. 1220, dated 17th Dai, 1342 F.
5	R	6	.. ..	First Taluqdar, Nalgonda T.T.	Letter No. 792, dated 13th Isfandār, 1342 F.
6	A	5	.. ..	First Taluqdar, Medak T.T.	Letter No. 2040, dated 3rd Isfandār, 1342 F.
7	R	60	.. ..	First Taluqdar, Aurangabad T.T.	Letter No. 104, dated 20th Farwardīn, 1342 F.
8	Æ	4	Old dubs ..	Presented by Mr. Akbar Husain	....
9	R R	10 3	Mughal .. ½ Rs.	Prince of Wales Museum of Western India, Bombay	Letter No. 254, dated 16th February, 1933
10	R	10	Chalni ..	City Magistrate. Hyderabad-Dn. T.T.	Letter No. 5897, dated 26th Urdi Bihisht, 1342 F.
11	Æ	51	Mughal ..	First Taluqdar, Warangal T.T.	Letter No. 2633, dated 17th Urdi Bihisht, 1342 F.
12	A	2	South Indian Fanams	Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society. Presented.	Letter dated 24th April, 1933
13	Æ	3	Mughal ..	Found in Bidar Fort. T.T.	....
14	R	6	.. ..	First Taluqdar, Bid. T.T.	Letter No. 3677, dated 26th Urdi Bihisht, 1342 F.
15	A	1	.. ..	First Taluqdar, Aurangabad T.T.	Letter No. 3482, dated 22nd Khurdād, 1342 F.
16	R	653	Chalni ..	City Magistrate, Hyderabad-Dn. T.T.	Letter No. 7563, dated 18th Tir, 1342 F.

T.T.*=Treasure Trove

APPENDIX M—*concl'd.*

Serial No.	Metal	Number of coins	Description	How acquired	REMARKS
17	Æ	586	Mughal	First Taluqdar, Nizama-bād T.T.	Letter No. 5400, dated 26th Tīr, 1342 F.
18	Æ	14	Sultāns of Bengal	Purchased . .	21st Tīr, 1342 F.
19	Æ	3	Old dubs . .	Superintendent of Excise, Nalgonda T.T.	Letter No. 6656, dated 26th Tīr, 1342 F.
20	Æ	433	Old dubs . .	Purchased . .	18th Amurdād, 1342 F.
21	Æ	3,110	Mughal . .	First Taluqdar, Parbhani T.T.	Letter No. 1534, dated 19th <u>Shahriwar</u> , 1342 F.
22	Æ	700	Old dubs . .	Purchased . .	6th <u>Shahriwar</u> , 1342 F.
23	Æ	5	„ . .	„ . .	11th <u>Shahriwar</u> , 1342 F.
24	Æ	2	Mughal . .	Tahsildar, Chinnur, Adilabād T.T.	Letter No. 4214, dated 11th Mīhr, 1342 F.
25	Æ	31	„ . .	First Taluqdar, Adilabād T.T.	Letter No. 1353, dated 22nd Mīhr, 1342 F.
26	Æ	2	„ . .	Munsif, Jalna, Aurangabād T.T.	Letter No. 4181, dated 11th Mīhr, 1342 F.
27	Æ	76	„ . .	First Taluqdar, Bir. T.T.	Letter No. 6573, dated 5th Ābān, 1342 F.
28	Æ	4	Old dubs . .	Munsif, Jalna, Aurangabād T.T.	Letter No. 4504, dated 9th Ābān, 1342 F.
29	Æ	15	„ . .	First Taluqdar, Raichūr T.T.	Letter No. 5126, dated 14th Ābān, 1342 F.
30	Æ	13	„ . .	Purchased . .	18th Ābān, 1342 F.
31	Æ	2	Mughal . .	Presented by Mr. Ghulam Rabbani	

Gold	..	8
Silver	..	1,550
Copper	..	4,619
TOTAL	..	6,177

APPENDIX N

*List of books acquired for the Library of the Hyderabad Museum during the year 1342 Fasli
(1932-33 A.C.)*

Serial No.	Title	REMARKS
ARCHÆOLOGICAL SURVEY		
1-2	<i>Annual Report</i> of the Archaeological Department of His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Dominions for the year 1339 and 1340. Fasli	Presented by H.E.H. the Nizam's Government
ART, ARCHITECTURE, ETC.		
3	<i>Anand, M. R.</i> : The Hindu View of Art	Purchased
4	<i>Yazdani, G.</i> ; Ajanta. The Colour and Monochrome Reproductions of the Ajanta Frescoes based on Photography. Part II (Oxford University Press)	Presented by H.E.H. the Nizam's Government.
HISTORY, GEOGRAPHY AND TRAVELS		
5	<i>Hakim Muhammad Najmul Ghani</i> : 'Tarikh-i-Riyāsāt-i-Hyderabad, Deccan	Purchased
6	<i>Mirza Ibrahim Zuberi</i> : 'Tarikh-i-Bijapur	Do.
7	<i>Shaikh Ghulam Muhammad</i> : Mir'at-i-Muhammadi (Muhammadan History of Gujarat)	Do.
8	<i>Tazkira Khawātin-i-Timūriya</i>	Do.
ICONOGRAPHY		
9	<i>Gravelly, F. H. and Ramchandran, T. N.</i> : Catalogue of the South Indian Metal Images in the Government Museum. (New Series—General Section Vol. I, part 2)	Presented by the Madras Government
NATURAL HISTORY		
10-11	<i>Salim Ali</i> : The Hyderabad State Ornithological Survey. Parts 1 and 2	Presented by the Author
JOURNALS, PERIODICALS, REPORTS, ETC.		
12-35	<i>The Husnkar</i> (Urdu Fortnightly)	Purchased
36	<i>Journal</i> of the Andhra Historical Research Society, Vol. VII. Parts 1-4	Do.
37	<i>Annual Report</i> of the Victoria and Albert Museum for the year 1932-33	Presented
38	<i>Administration Report</i> of the Government Museum and Connemara Public Library for the year 1931-32	Presented by the Madras Government
39	<i>Annual Report</i> on the working of the Curzon Museum of Archæology, Muttra, for the year ending March 31st, 1932	Presented

APPENDIX N—concl'd.

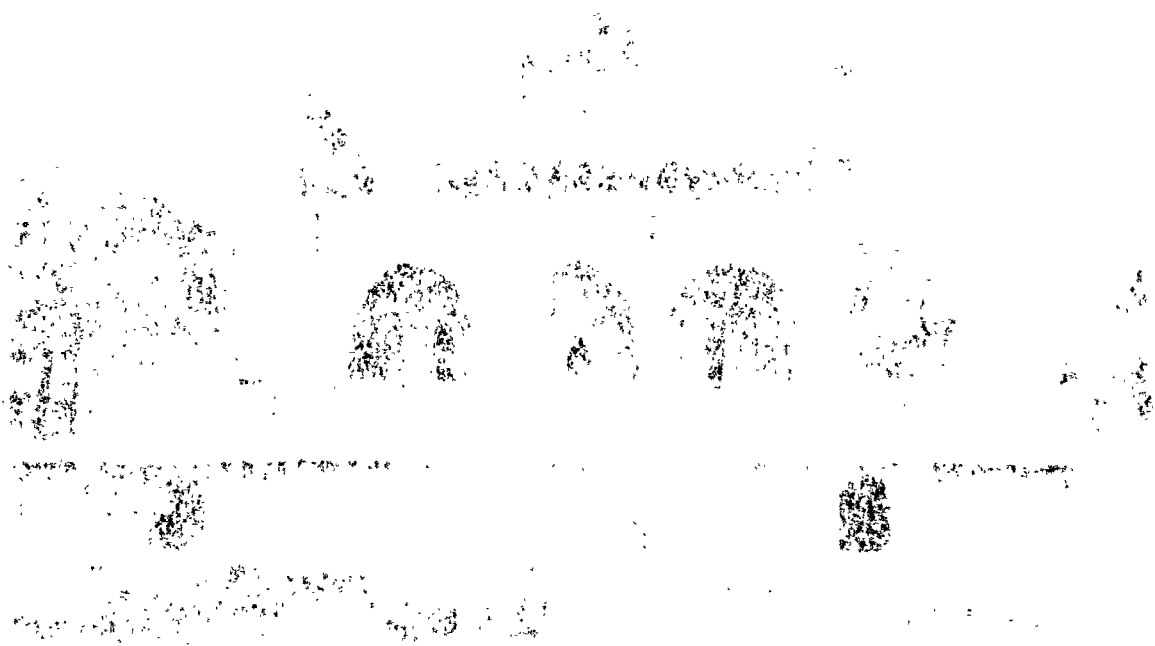
Serial No.	Title	REMARKS
40	<i>Annual Report</i> on the working of the United Provinces Provincial Museum, Lucknow, for the year ending March, 1932	Presented
41-44	<i>Islamic Culture</i> , Vol. VII, parts 1 to 4	Purchased
45	<i>Geological Survey of Hyderabad</i> , Vol. I, part 1	Do.
46	<i>Report on the Zoological Survey of India</i> for the years 1929-1932	Presented by the Director, Zoological Survey of India, Calcutta
47-49	<i>Records of the Indian Museum</i> , Vol. XXXIII, parts 2, 3 and 4	Do.
50	Do. do. Appendix 1931	Do.
51	Do. do. Vol. XXXIII, Appendix	Do.
52-55	Do. do. Vols. XXXIV, parts 1 to 4	Do.
56-57	Do. do. Vol. XXV, parts 1 and 2	Do.
58	<i>Memoirs of the Indian Museum</i> , Vol. IX, No. 6	Do.
59	Do. do. Vol. X, 1929	Do.
60-61	Do. do. Vol. XII, Nos. 1 and 2	Do.
MISCELLANEOUS		
62	<i>Menon, M. Krishna and John, C. C.</i> : The Life histories of Decapod Crustacea from Madras and Sagitta of the Madras Coast.	Presented by the Madras Government
63	<i>Bashir-ud-din Ahmad</i> : Farāmin-i-salātin	Purchased

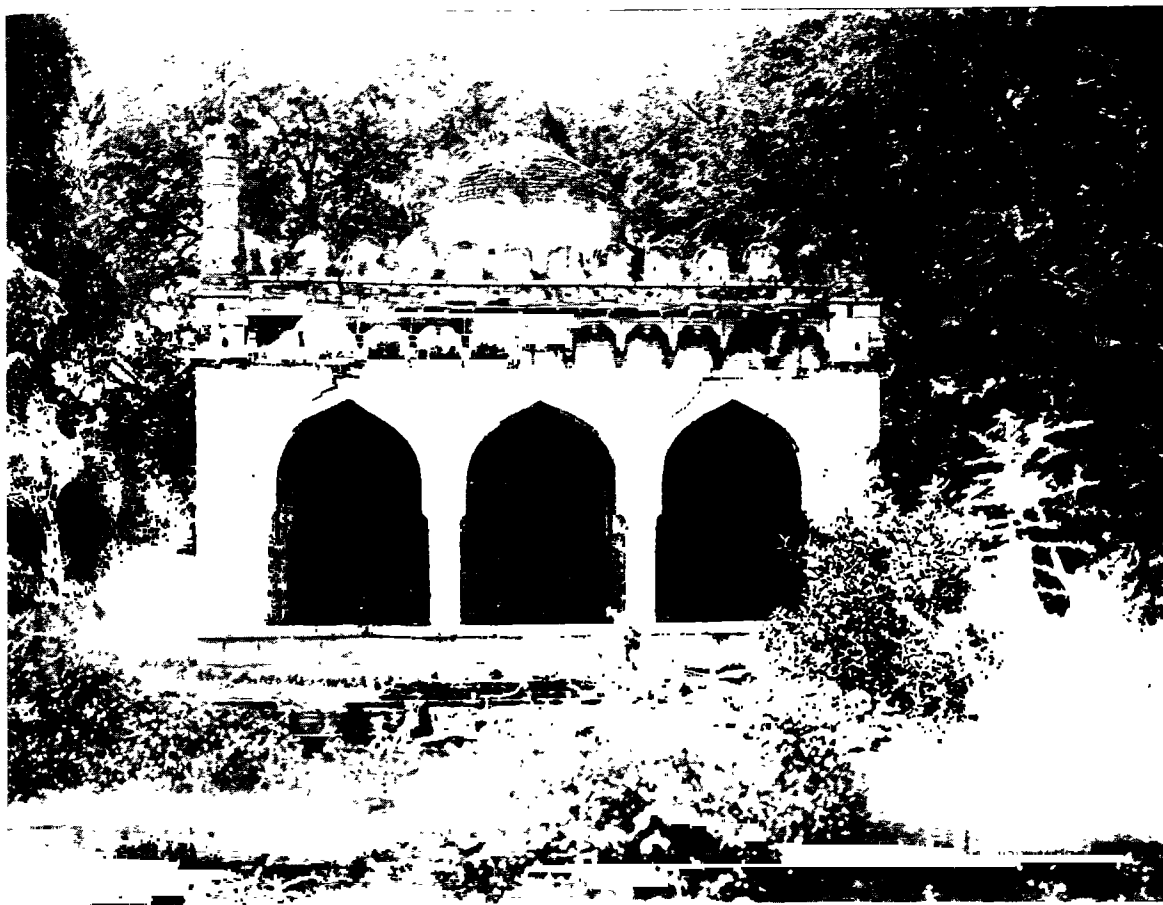
APPENDIX O

Statement of Expenditure on the Hyderabad Museum during the year 1342 F. (1932-33 A.C.)

					Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
<i>Salaries :—</i>										
Curator (300-20-500)	..	..	..	..	4,060	0	0			
Establishment	..	..	..	..	6,361	0	0			
Temporary Establishment	..	..	..	..	1,800	0	0			
								12,221	0	0
<i>Contingencies :—</i>										
Fixed Contingencies	..	..	..	..	429	6	1			
Extra Contingencies { Livery of peons	..	..	..	..	216	8	1			
{ Purchase of books	..	..	..	..	100	1	6			
{ Printing charges	..	..	..	..	24	3	4			
{ Furniture	..	..	..	..	6,137	15	7			
{ Electricity	..	..	..	..	13	8	6			
{ Water tax	..	..	..	..	27	0	0			
								6,948	11	1
Purchase of Exhibits	..	..	..	..	37,149	2	9			
Preservation of Exhibits	..	..	..	..	839	10	4			
								37,988	13	1
GRAND TOTAL	..				....	O.S.	57,158	8	2	
								(B.G. 48,993	0	0)

ILLUSTRATIONS

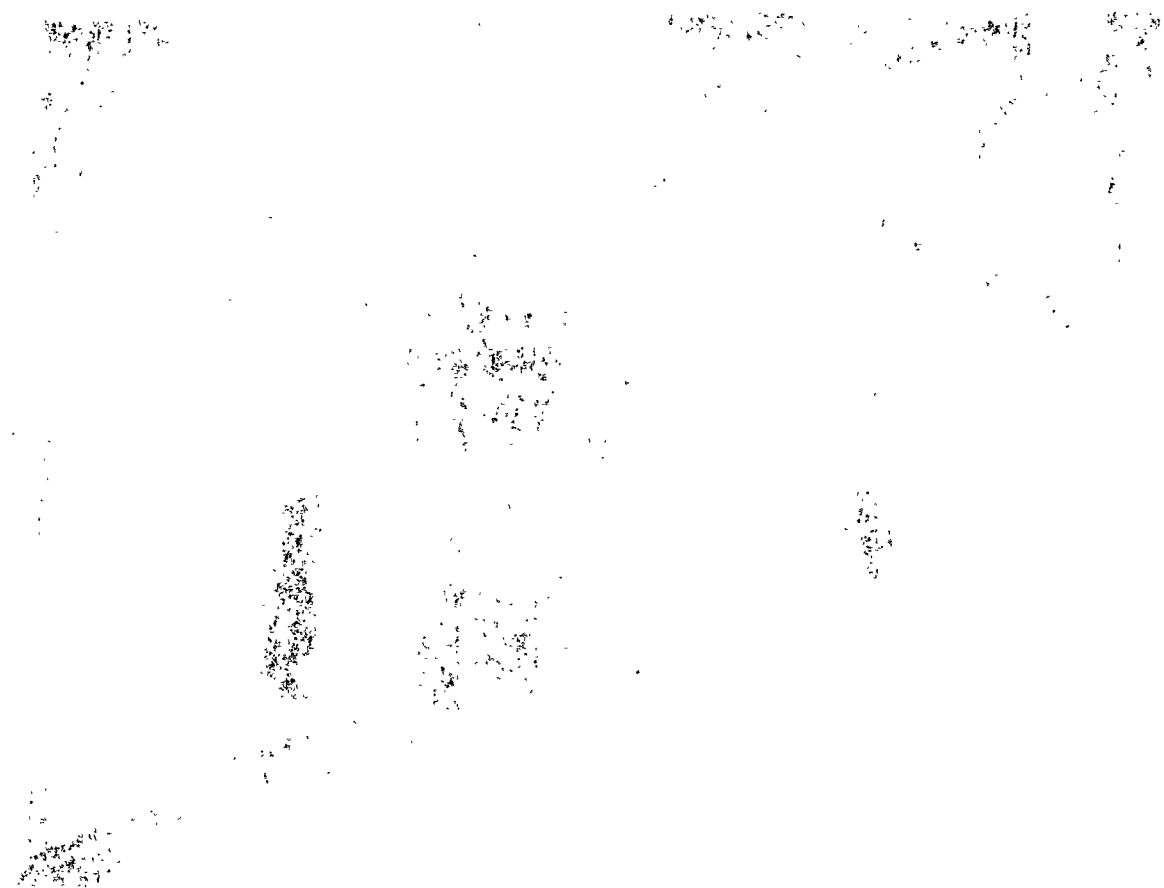




(a) DORANHALLI MOSQUE: GULBARGA DISTRICT



(b) KARĀCHŪR MOSQUE: GENERAL VIEW



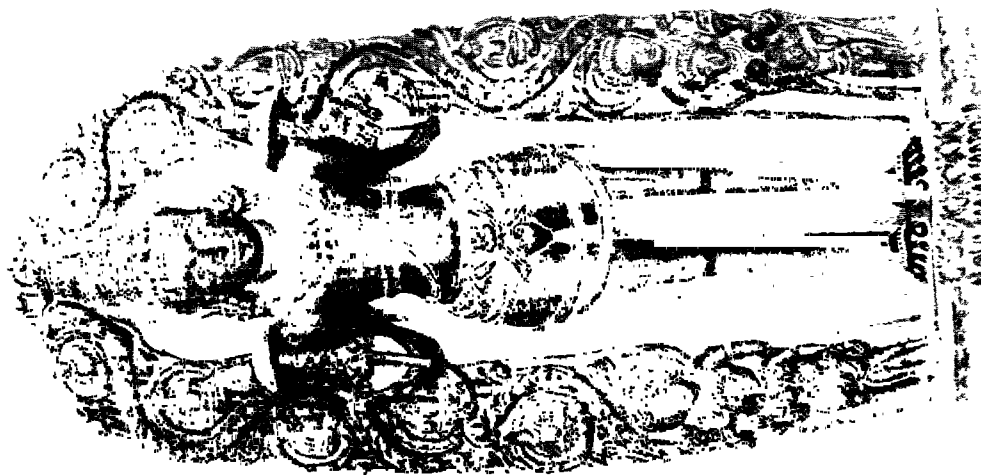


(a) KARĀCHŪR MOSQUE: INTERIOR

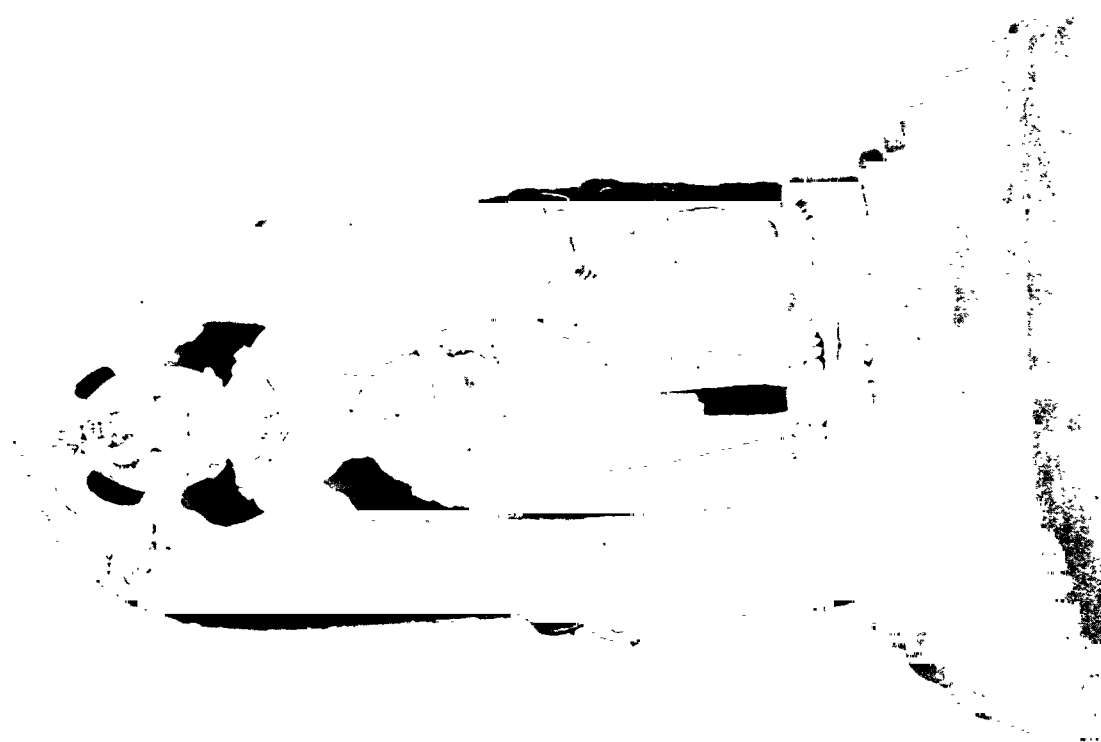


(b) MAIN TEMPLE OF RĀMAPPA (PĀLAMPEḶ) AFTER RESTORATION

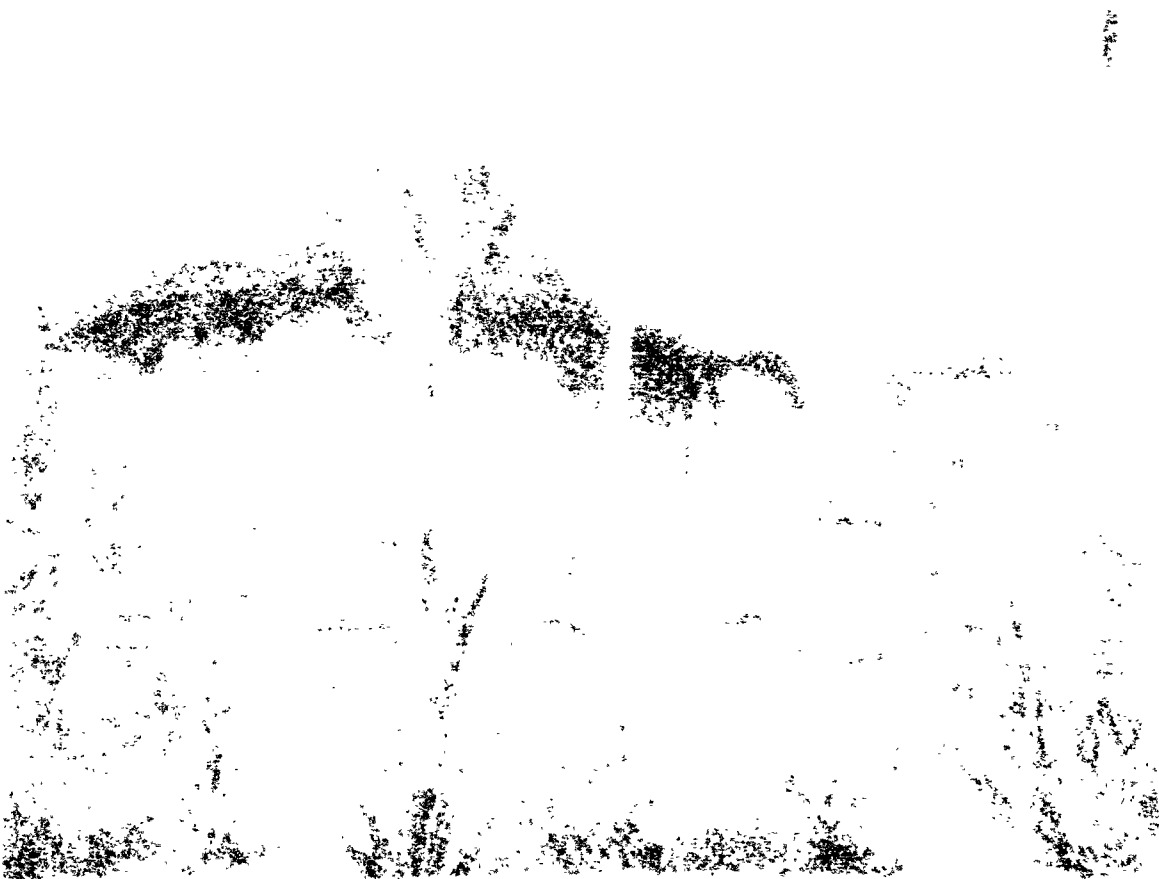




(b) AN IMAGE OF SURYA IN THE HYDERABAD MUSEUM



(a) A BLACK STONE IMAGE OF PARVATI IN THE HYDERABAD MUSEUM

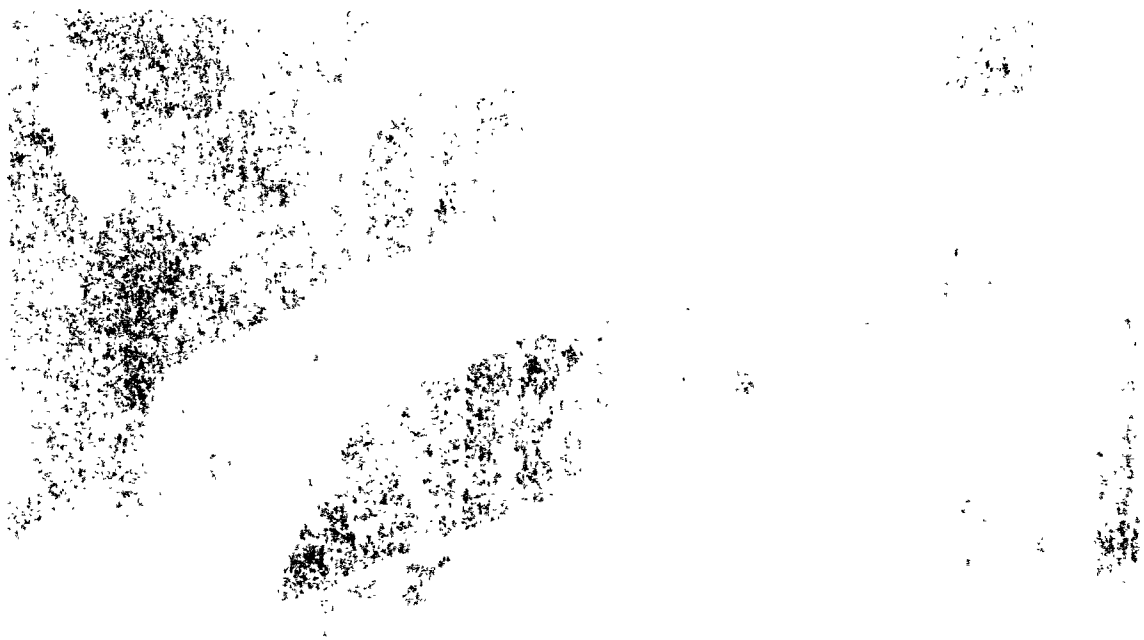


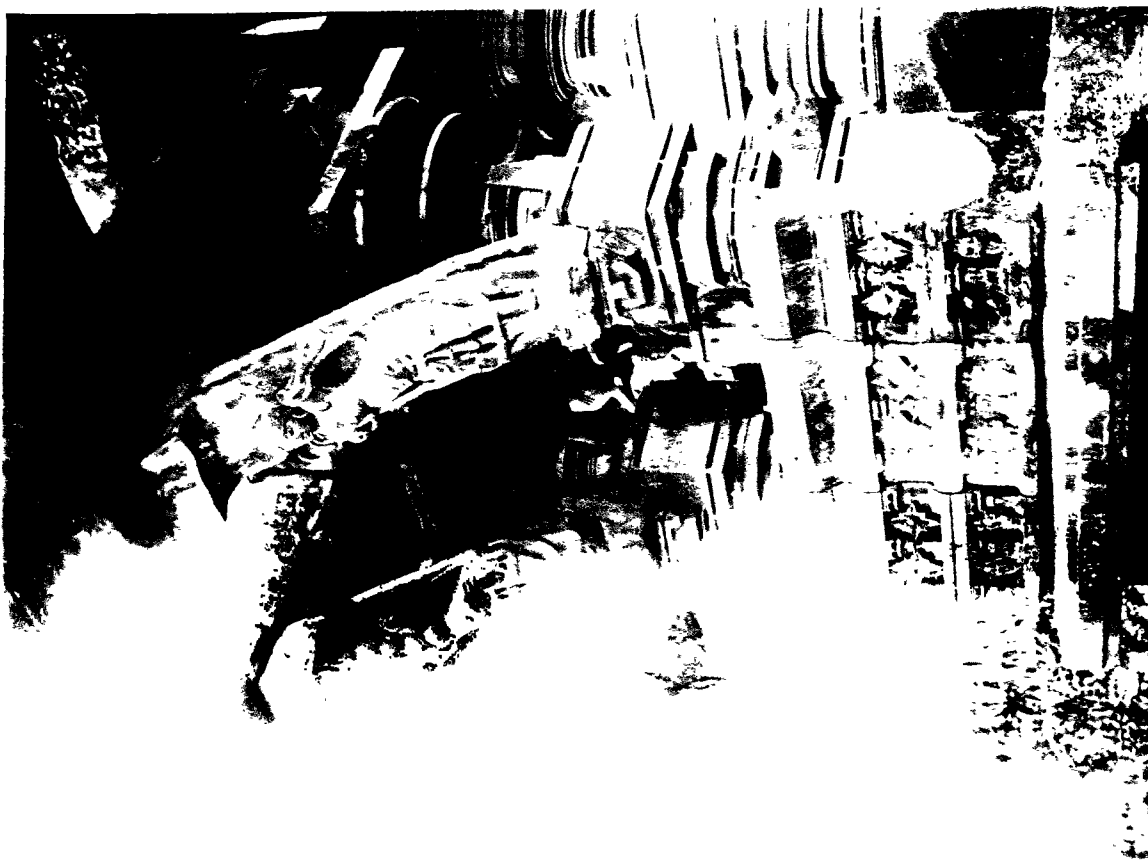


(a) GHANAPŪR TEMPLES WARANGAL DISTRICT. GENERAL VIEW

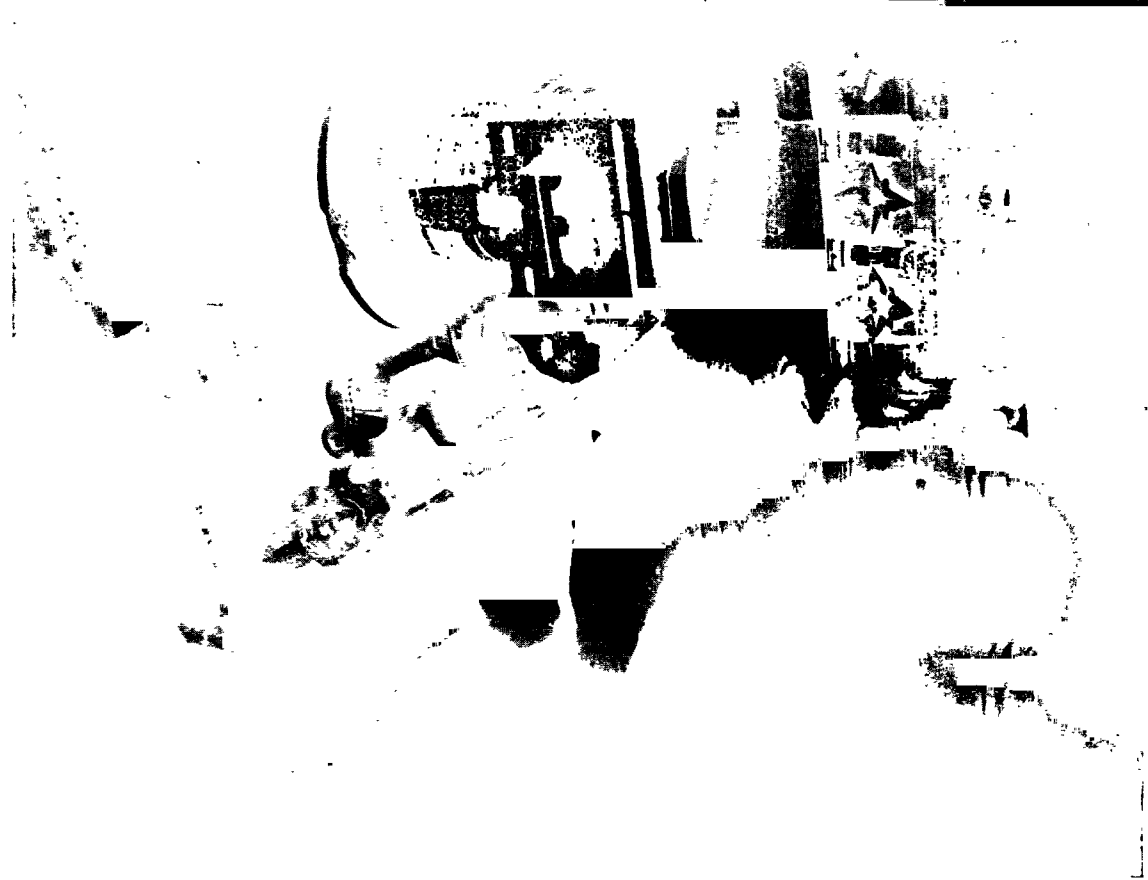


(b) MAIN TEMPLE OF GHANAPŪR





(a) A FIGURE-BRACKET OF THE MAIN TEMPLE OF GHANAPUR



(b) ANOTHER BRACKET OF THE SAME TEMPLE

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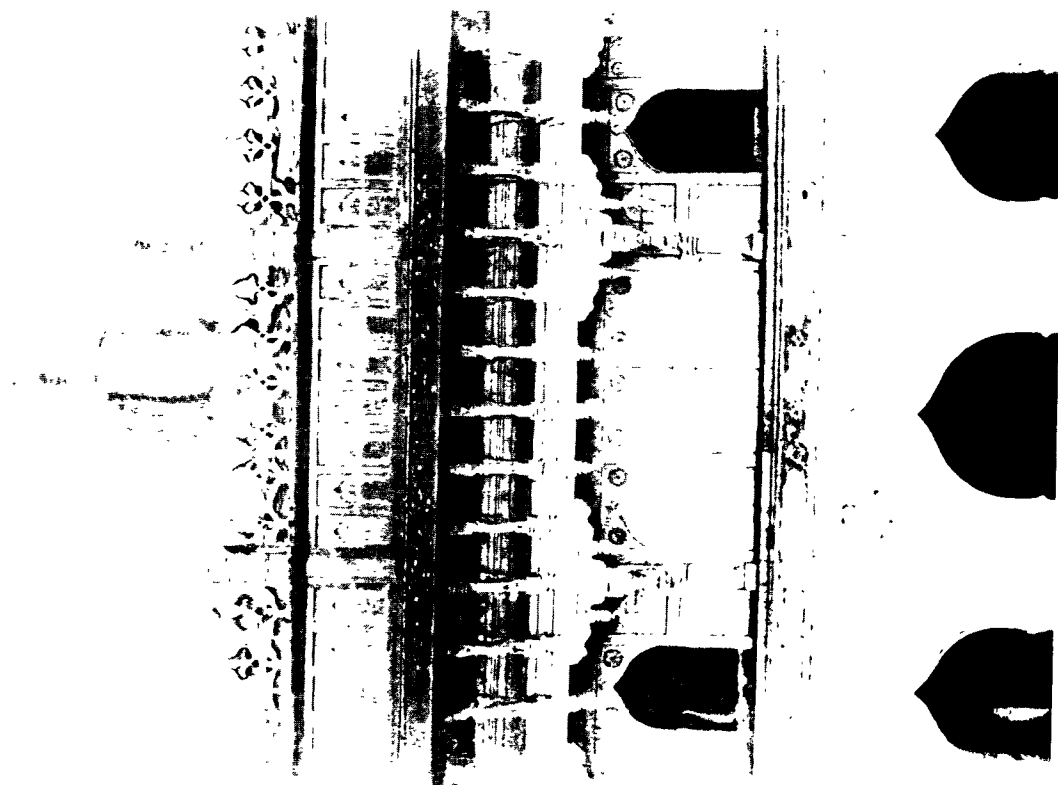
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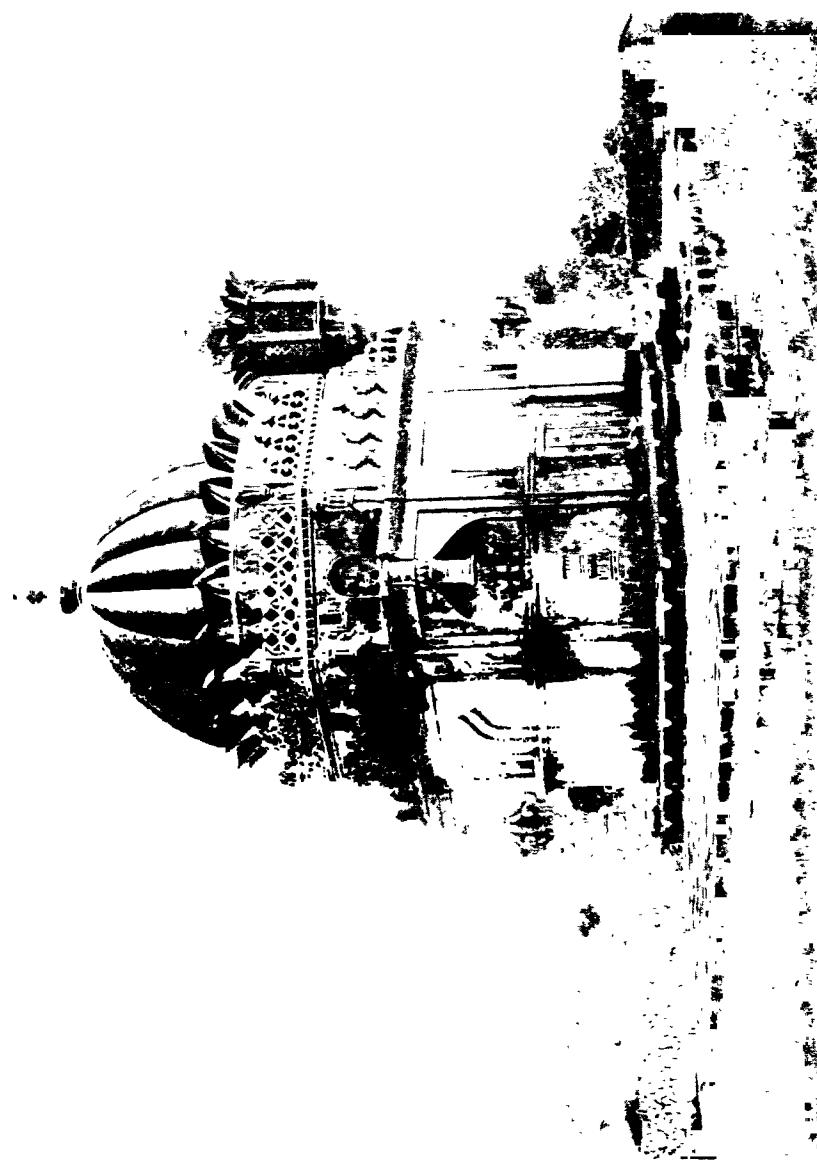
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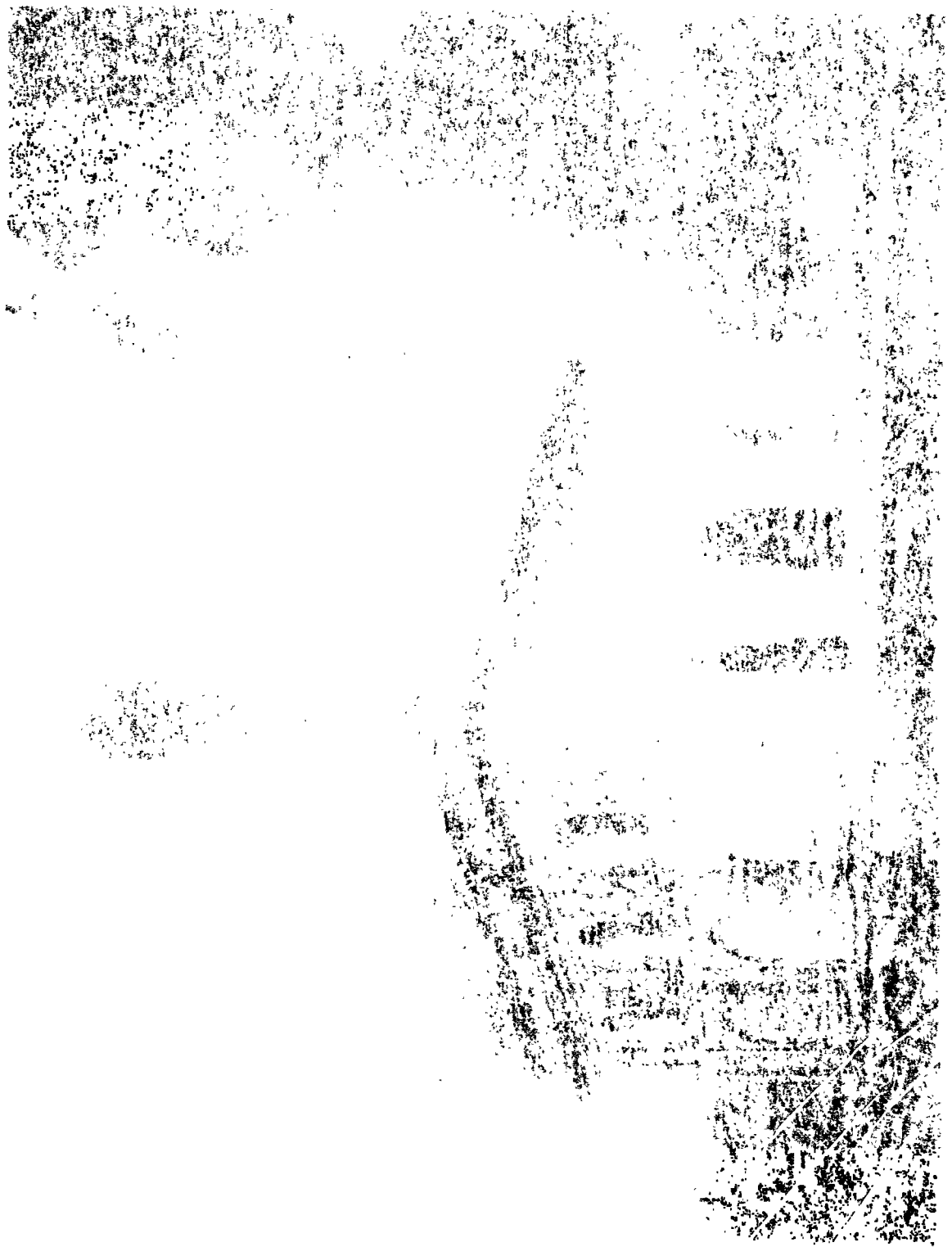
19



(b) SULTAN FATIHA'S MOSQUE: GOC, GULBARGA DISTRICT



(a) DARGAH OF HAZRAT SHAH ASHRAF BIHĀRĀNĪ: AMRAH, BID DISTRICT





CHAND SULTÂN'S (CHAND BIBI) MOSQUE AT HIRAPUR, GULBARGA

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